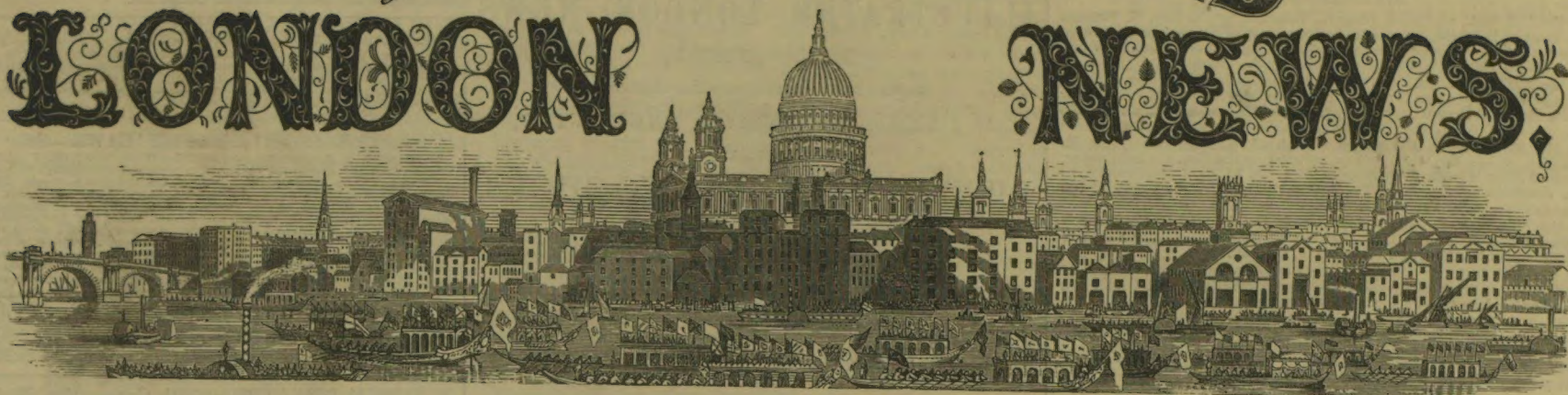


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1786.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



"A LEISURE HOUR," BY W. M. WYLLIE.
FROM THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Prague, Bohemia, Baroness Gudenau, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at 14, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Henry Vere Cholmondeley, of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., at 37, Hill-street, Lady Churston, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at Christ Church, Waterloo, by the Rev. H. Stanton Maye, Vicar of Fairfield, Liverpool, Andrew Kay, of Nottingham, London, to Elizabeth (Lizzie) Warre Caroline, eldest daughter of Warre B. Wells, Esq., Somerset House, Waterloo, near Liverpool. No cards.

On the 18th inst., at St. John's Church, Woolwich, by the Rev. J. Bent, William A. Brodribb, Cape Civil Service, to Frances Maria, widow of Major O. R. N. Lloyd, of Rookville, in the county of Roscommon, Ireland. No cards.

On the 23rd ult., at the parish church of St. Peter Basseterre, St. Christopher, by the Rev. George Yeo, assisted by the Rev. C. C. Culpeper, the Hon. Arthur Wyndham Holmes to Court, son of Lord Heytesbury, to Annie, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Berkeley, Vice-President of the General Council of the Leeward Islands.

On the 11th inst., at Ballymodan Church, Bandon, Sir Henry Monson de la Poer Beresford Peirse, Bart., to Lady Adelaide Mary Lucy Bernard, fifth daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bandon.

On the 13th inst., at Craighends, Renfrewshire, the Hon. George A. Montgomerie, youngest son of the late Earl of Eglinton, to Janet Lucretia, daughter of the late Boyd Alexander Cunningham, Esq.

On the 19th inst., at the Church of the Assumption, formerly known as the Royal Bavarian Chapel, in Warwick-street, Regent-street, Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, son of the Marquis of Lothian, to Lady Amabel, youngest daughter of George Augustus, sixth Earl Cowper, and sister of the present peer.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Gothenburg, suddenly, Mary, the beloved wife of H. R. Monkhouse, Esq.

On the 5th inst., at Bank House, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Mary, relict of the late Rev. Henry Parker, Rector of Ilderton, Alnwick, Northumberland.

On the 16th inst., at Champfleury, Lillithgowshire, John Congreve, Esq., late of Fitchy, Inverness-shire, only son of the late John Freer Congreve, Esq., Stony Stratford, Bucks.

On the 10th inst., at Darland, Chatham, Lord George Lennox, aged 80.

On the 5th inst., Elizabeth, the wife of Lord Henry Paget, aged 32 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 29.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. H. Milman, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Peterborough (for the Additional Curates' Society).

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.

St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. John Edward Kempe, Prebendary, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. E. W. Knollys.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. W. J. Loftie, Assistant Chaplain of the Savoy.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on the Carboniferous Period and the Formation of Coal).

Medical Society, 8 p.m.

Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music).

Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Captain J. Moresby and the Rev. W. Wyatt Gill on New Guinea).

St. James's Hall, Monday Popular Concert, 8 p.m.

Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.

Crystal Palace, Chrysanthemum and Winter Flower Show.

South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Vocal, Instrumental, and Dance Music).

Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Norman Lockyer on Spectrum Analysis).

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry).

Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (Rev. W. M. Punshon on the Men of the Mayflower).

Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. P. Squarey on Agricultural Geology).

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

Michaelmas Term ends.

Croydon Races, November Meeting.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. L. F. Vernon-Harcourt on the Harbour at Bray Bay, Alderney).

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Croydon November Steeplechases, &c. (three days).

Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music).

Dr. B. Behr's Lecture on German Literature at Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation, general meeting for elections, at Willis's Rooms, noon.

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Rudler, Report on Anthropology at the British Association Meeting at Bradford; papers by Dr. G. W. Leitner and Mr. J. Park Harrison).

Crystal Palace, English opera, 3 p.m. ("Don Giovanni").

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

Sheriffs' Fund Society, Sessions House, Old Bailey, annual meeting, noon.

Princess Maund of Wales born, 1839.

London Institution, 7 p.m. (the Rev. M. Creighton on Dante).

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.

Rutland Agricultural Society: Exhibition at Oakham.

Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Dr. H. Brunn on the Demeter of Cnidus).

South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Prof. Duncan on Geology).

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Sir Francis C. Knowles on the Manufacture of Iron and Steel).

St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., London Ballad Concerts (Mr. John Boosey).

Crystal Palace, Instrumental Concert.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, born, 1833.

Moon's first quarter, 8.13 a.m.

Re-election of the London School Board.

National Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

Middlesex Hospital, quarterly court, noon.

Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, Election at the London Tavern.

National Benevolent Institution, anniversary, 10 a.m.

Middleborough Poultry Show.

Dramatic Authors' Society, committee, 2.30 p.m.

Crystal Palace, English opera (the last of the season), 3 p.m. ("Lucresia Borgia," 8 p.m., Mr. E. Pauer's Lecture on Haydn and Mozart).

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry).

Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m., Mr. Barnby (Handel's "Israel in Egypt").

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. J. J. Howard on the Will of Edward Grimston, A.D. 1449; Mr. H. C. Coote on a Mithraic Inscribed Stone recently found near Bristol).

St. James's Hall, Mr. Walter Bache's Concert, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

Kittling Society, 8.30 p.m.

London Athletic Club, assault of arms at St. James's Hall.

Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, annual meeting, London Tavern, 11 a.m.

Crystal Palace, Chrysanthemum and Winter Flower Show.

South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Human Form).

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.

Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show, and National Cat Show (five days).

Scottish Corporation Festival—the Lord Mayor in the chair.

St. James's Hall, Saturday Popular Concert, 3 p.m.

Crystal Palace, the London Rifle Brigade, and ninth Saturday Concert.

Crystal Palace, English opera, 3 p.m. ("Don Giovanni").

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.—The

TWENTY-FIFTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, AND IMPLEMENTS, will be held at BINGLEY HALL, on SATURDAY, NOV. 29, Admission, 10s.; on Monday, Dec. 1, Admission, 5s.; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday Admissions at Three. Stalls, 3s.; For Excursion Trains and other special railway arrangements see the advertisements and bills of the various companies.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL.

NEW DRAWING ROOM.—These Wonderful and Only Recognised EXPOSERS OF SPIRITUALISM are giving TWO REPRESENTATIONS daily at Three and Eight. Box Office open from Ten till Five. Reserved Seats, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets also at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Hay's, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and all Agents.

MARK TWAIN.—Mr. George Dolby has much pleasure

in announcing that MARK TWAIN has arrived in London from America, and will make his reappearance at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, when he will deliver his Humorous Lecture entitled OUR FELLOW-SAVAGES OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The Lecture will be repeated Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 43, Cheapside; Hay's, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; and at the Hanover-square Rooms.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR 1873,

TO BE ISSUED ON DEC. 13, WILL CONSIST OF

A LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING,

ENTITLED

LITTLE GOODY TWO-SHOES,

AND

TWO SHEETS AND A HALF

OF

CHRISTMAS PICTURES, TALES, AND SKETCHES.

Among the Literary Contents will be—

TITA'S WAGER, by WILLIAM BLACK,

Author of "A Daughter of Heth," &c.;

THE LOVER'S LEAP, by R. D. BLACKMORE,

Author of "Lorna Doone," &c.;

UNDER THE MANGROVES, by CAPT. MAYNE REID,

Author of "The Death Shot," &c.

Price of the Christmas Double Number, ONE SHILLING; by Post, a HALFPENNY extra.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.					
November 12	30.007	39.4	33.1	80	4	34.7	45.3	NE. ENE.	183	0.00		
13	30.045	36.3	34.1	92	—	27.0	44.0	ENE.	163	0.00		
14	29.905	43.5	38.9	85	9	36.2	47.8	NE. NNE.	426	0.00		
15	30.326	42.5	32.4	70	6	41.4	45.5	NE. ENE.	256	0.00		
16	30.485	42.1	30.0	70	10	37.0	44.9	NNE. N.	164	0.00		
17	30.420	43.2	30.2	67	10	41.0	45.1	N. NNE.	172	0.00		
18	30.317	43.4	30.0	66	10	41.5	45.1	NE.	143	0.00		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.070	29.883	29.955	30.308	30.442	30.457	30.357
Temperature of Air	39.0°	32.6°	43.6°	42.3°	42.4°	42.9°	44.1°
Temperature of Evaporation	36.2°	31.8°	41.7°	39.7°	39.7°	41.5°	41.7°
Direction of Wind	ENE.	ENE.	NE.	NE.	N.	N.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 40	4 40	5 25	6 02	6 52	7 25	8 20

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal. Taking goods for Rangoon, Moulmein, Chittagong, and Akyab, at through rates.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Duke of Devonshire	Tons.	Captain.	To Close.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	Whittle.	Dec. 24.
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward	Jan. 20.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	Barrie	Feb. 20.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie	March 20.
Duke of Lancaster	3015		

The Duke of Devonshire will be dispatched about Dec. 24. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 50s. and 55s., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to Messrs. D. Greenfield, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS IS NOW OPEN AT T. McLEAN'S NEW GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. THE TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 1, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

NOW IN THE NINTH YEAR OF ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON AT THIS HALL, an event altogether unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements.

NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.

LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.

New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.

Conductor, Mr. Barnby. THURSDAY, NOV. 27, at Eight o'clock, Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT, with Additional Accompaniments (by G. A. Macfarren)—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Ferrari, Madame Patey, Mr. Kerr Gedge, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Organist, Dr. Stainer.

Boxes, £3 3s., £2 10s., and £1 10s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Poultry; the usual Agents; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.—FRIDAY, DEC. 5, Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Principal Vocalists, Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Stanley. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., now ready.

Subscription for ten concerts, £1 1s., £2 2s., and £3 3s., at Exeter Hall.

DR. HANS VON BULOW will give his SECOND

RECITAL, in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, NOV. 26, at Three o'clock precisely. The Programme will include Weber's Sonata in D minor, Beethoven's Sonata in A (op. 101), and selections from the works of Handel, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Moscheles, and Rubinstein. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 54, New Bond-street; Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 43, Cheapside; Hay's, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; Czerny, 81, Regent-street; at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; and of Messrs. Chappell, 60, New Bond-street.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, under the direction of Mr. JOHN BOOSEY.—EIGHTH YEAR. THREE CONCERTS: will be given before Christmas, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, NOV. 23, DEC. 3 and 13. At the First Concert, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the following Artists will appear.—Madame Otto-Alvén, Miss Poyntz, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Henry Gay, and Mr. Pyatt; Violin, M. Sautet; Pianoforte, Madame Carreno. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Walker. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hutton and Herr Meyer Lutz. Prices of Admission: Stalls, 6s. (Family Tickets), 25s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Music-sellers; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY.

The FIRST TERM in 1874 will commence on MONDAY, JAN. 19. Candidates for Admission can be received by Madame Sainton-Dolby, at her residence, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, W., on every Tuesday Afternoon, between the hours of Three and Four o'clock. Prospectuses may be obtained of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; and of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street, W.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Three Weeks of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes. Characters by Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. Ryder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Dolman, J. Morris, Thomas, Frome, M. D. Byrnes, Lickfold, Milton, Sargent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Mesdames H. Coveney, Banks, Melville, Adeline Gedda, &c. The performances will commence with a Farcical Musical Ecceitricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. After "Antony and Cleopatra," a Ballet Divertissement, in which Miss Kate Vaughan and her celebrated Ballet Troupe will appear. To conclude with a National Comic Ballet d'Action entitled THE RIVALS. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at a Quarter to Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, now Open for the

regular Season.—Every Evening at Seven, THE CRIMSON SCARF, after which the Haymarket Comedy, in three acts, THE OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. Buckstone in his original character of Mr. Lovibond. Concluding with HIS FIRST CHAMPAGNE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—50th Consecutive Night of Lord

Lytton's Play, RICHELIEU.—Every Evening, at Seven, SIMPSON AND CO.—Mr. Beveridge and Miss Pouncefort. At Eight, RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. John Clayton, Beaumont, Forrester, Howard, Charles, Carter, Edgar, and Conway; Miss Le Thière and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoepel. Conclude with SIX MONTHS AGO—Mr. John Clayton. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. Morning Performance of RICHELIEU to-morrow, Saturday, Nov. 22.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.—Last Week and great success of the great Adelphi Drama, THE

known to the Ashantee chiefs almost as soon as they have been indicated or expressed. Sir Garnet Wolseley, therefore, effectually threw the Ashantees off the scent by a *ruse de guerre*. A rumour was quietly propagated over the whole neighbourhood that Captain Glover was in trouble at Addah, some hundred miles distant from Cape Coast Castle, and that he had made urgent application for prompt reinforcement. Sheltered by this fiction, Sir Garnet collected together a considerable portion of the naval and military forces within his reach, embarked them on a couple of her Majesty's steamers, and, by way of further confirming the false rumour, started with them towards the east. It was but a feint. In the darkness of the night the steamers reversed their course, and succeeded in landing at Elmina, before break of dawn, the troops which they conveyed, without the slightest hint of the fact having transpired to the Ashantee foe. A line of march was instantly organised. Altogether, some eight hundred men, comprising combatants and carriers, started for the bush, Sir Garnet Wolseley himself accompanying them. They succeeded, though not without meeting with opposition from concealed foes, in reaching the *dépôt* of which we have made mention, and in destroying its stores of ammunition and spirits. Then descending to the coast, they marched from one to another of the offending villages, already deserted by their inhabitants, and destroyed them by fire. The work which they had in hand being completed, they returned to Elmina the same night, with a loss of two men killed, and of less than a score wounded.

The moral effect of this dashing and highly successful military expedition is spoken of in the despatches which have come home as of the most gratifying character. It has reassured the wavering, it has reanimated the loyal, it has struck dismay into the ranks of the foe. The Ashantees have been wont to pride themselves upon the uniform success with which they resorted to strategical surprises. They have themselves been outwitted in their own line. They deemed themselves invincible by Europeans in the bush, and they have been met in the bush and beaten. Possibly both friend and foe have taken an exaggerated view of the affair, and the rumours which were in circulation on the Gold Coast when the despatches left may have arisen from excited imagination. To these rumours Sir Garnet Wolseley and Colonel Wood make no allusion in their several letters. Nevertheless, they may have some foundation in fact. It is said, for instance, that the Ashantees are withdrawing as speedily as possible to the other side of the river Prah, and are carrying with them the stores they have collected during the period of their irruption into Fantoo territory; and, we believe, credence may be given to the fact that the Major-General has opened communications with the Ashantee King, and stated the conditions, his compliance with which will constitute a basis of peace. We fear that the inference to be deduced from this information does not greatly tend to encourage hope in the early termination of the war. Sir Garnet himself has seen reason to conclude that even the best of his native levies will prove comparatively of little service to him, and, we believe, has applied for a considerable addition to the British force under his command. An arduous enterprise seems to be before him—an enterprise far more difficult and dangerous than even he had anticipated. He has given proof, however, of special capability to adapt his movements to the exigencies of the warfare in which he is engaged. Let us hope that the event will correspond with his desire and determination, and that before Parliament meets there will be a satisfactory end of this unexpected war, in which no advantage adequate to its cost is to be reaped, and no national glory to be gained.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of aiding, by a gift of £200, the Scottish Church extension scheme in Aberdeen.

The free library committee of the Manchester City Council has issued its annual report, which shows that the institution is working with great success and maintains its popularity. In the past year 609,462 volumes were issued for home reading, and 1,741,960 persons used the reading-rooms.

Sir John Aubyn, in laying the foundation-stone of a Wesleyan school at Camborne, yesterday week, observed that, though a Churchman, he was sensible that Nonconformists often entertained the kindest feelings towards the Church, and he desired to reciprocate them. Dr. James, the ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, thanked Sir John for his attendance.

At a recent meeting of the Marine Society it was announced that donations of £1000 had been received from "W. T. S.," for the Warspite training-ship, and £100 from the Naval Knights of Windsor. At the same meeting six orphans of seamen were apprenticed, in accordance with the terms of a bequest left by William Hickey, Esq., a merchant of Ham-burgh, in the year 1762.

The death of Mr. Thomas Baring, the leading partner in the great mercantile firm of Baring Brothers and Co., and M.P. for Huntingdon, took place, on Tuesday evening, at Fontnell Lodge, Bournemouth, whither he had gone with the view of recruiting his shattered health. By the death of Mr. Baring a sixth seat is rendered vacant in the House of Commons. The others are Cambridgeshire, through the succession of Lord Royston to the earldom of Hardwicke; Exeter, through the elevation of Sir John Coleridge to the judicial bench; Oxford, through the appointment of Mr. Vernon Harcourt to the Solicitor-Generalship; Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities, through the appointment of Dr. Lyon Playfair to the office of Postmaster-General; and Haverfordwest, through the appointment of Lord Kensington as Groom in Waiting to the Queen. On Wednesday Lord Kensington, Liberal, and Colonel Peel, Conservative, were nominated for Haverfordwest. The polling takes place on Monday.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. Prince Leopold has been suffering from indisposition. If the health of his Royal Highness will permit, the Court will leave the Highlands on Tuesday next and return to Windsor Castle. The Queen gave a dance to the servants of the Royal household at Balmoral in celebration of the birthday of the Prince of Wales. Dancing took place in the servants' hall, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, being present part of the time. On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the barracks at Ballater, and inspected the detachment of the 78th Highlanders. Lady Cecilia Hay left, and Mr. R. Holmes arrived at Balmoral. On the following day Sir John and Lady Clark dined with her Majesty, and passed the night at the castle. Sir William Jenner arrived at Balmoral. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Taylor. On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Braemar; and, after changing horses at the Invercauld Arms Hotel, proceeded to Loch Callater, which was frozen over, the surrounding hills being covered with snow. The Queen and the Princess walked alongside the loch, and afterwards returned to Balmoral. Her Majesty has also taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise. The Queen held a council on Thursday, at Balmoral.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain to the House of Commons and of the Chapel Royal Savoy, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty; also the Rev. Francis James Holland, M.A., Minister of Quebec Chapel, Marylebone, and one of the six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral, to be an Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty; and the Rev. Malcolm Campbell Taylor, D.D., Minister of Crathie, to be an Extra Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty in Scotland.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Sandringham House on Saturday last from visiting Lord Walsingham at Merton. His Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales received numerous guests at Sandringham, among whom were his Excellency the Belgian Minister, the Duke of St. Albans, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord Suffield, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Sir Arthur Helps, Sir John Rose, and the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe were prevented by public business accepting their Royal Highnesses' invitation. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales, with the several visitors, attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Sandringham. The Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, and the Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. On Monday the Prince left Sandringham on a visit to Mr. Villebois. Their Royal Highnesses' visitors also left. The Princess, with her children, continues at Sandringham.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at a meeting of the committee of management of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society held, on Monday, at Buckingham Palace.

The Dean of Westminster will perform the Protestant service at the marriage of the Duke with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia at St. Petersburg in January next. The Prince and Princess of Wales will be present. By direction of the Queen, the Lord Chamberlain and Lady Augusta Stanley (one of her Majesty's women of the bedchamber) will be present on the occasion.

Prince Arthur went to the Court Theatre on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and the Mdles. Musurus arrived at the Turkish Embassy in Bryanston-square, on Saturday last, from Hampton.

His Excellency Count Beust has left the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, at Highclere Castle.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and the Countess Olga Münster have left Carlton House-terrace, on a visit to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer, at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

The Marquis of Headfort and Ladies Adelaide and Florence Taylour have left The Lodge, Virginia, for Underley Hall.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived at Pau from Bordeaux.

The Earl of Malmesbury has arrived in town from Heron Court, near Christchurch.

The Dowager Countess of Morton and Lady Agnes Douglas have left town for Rome.

Lord Wenlock left Escrick Park on Saturday last for Bourton Cottage, Much Wenlock.

The Hon. Cornwallis Fleming Maude, son and heir apparent of Viscount Hawarden, attained his majority on Saturday last, when a deputation of the Tipperary tenantry presented a congratulatory address to Lord Hawarden and his son at Dundrum Castle.

The coming of age of the eldest son of Lord Hill-Trevor was celebrated at Brynkynalt, on Wednesday, with great rejoicing. Congratulatory addresses were presented and a public dinner was given. Lord and Lady Hill-Trevor gave a fancy-dress ball on the following day.

Dr. Lyon Playfair has been appointed to fill the office of Postmaster-General; and Mr. Vernon Harcourt has become Solicitor-General in succession to Mr. Henry James, who succeeds Sir J. D. Coleridge as Attorney-General. It is stated that Sir J. D. Coleridge, the new Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, will be raised to the Peerage.

A meeting of the Social Science Association was held on Monday, when a paper on "International Copyright" was read by Mr. T. Webster, Q.C., who, in speaking of copyright as affecting British authors in the colonies, United States, and foreign countries, said that property in intellectual labour was recognised by most civilised nations, and the laws of such property, as regards subject matter and ownership, may be regarded as substantially the same in all countries, but the practice and procedure are widely different. The assimilation of law, practice, and procedure affecting such property was one worthy the attention of the Social Science Association. In considering the subject it would be desirable to ascertain the actual state of the existing law, the difficulties and grievances which have arisen, or are alleged in its operation, and the suggestions made and schemes proposed for their removal. He then alluded to the various Acts relating to the law of copyright, which Acts are said to have proved a complete failure. The subject of the paper was discussed by the meeting, and amongst the speakers were Mr. Frederick Hill, Mr. White, and Mr. Longman, the latter observing that if copyright was property it should have extended to it the same protection as any other property.

The Extra Supplement.

"MENDING THE OLD CRADLE."

This pleasing incident of domestic life in a comfortable working-class family, which is the subject of a picture by Mr. A. Stocks, shown at the last Royal Academy Exhibition, tells its own tale of happy marriage and parental affection. We heartily congratulate the good young husband and father upon his opportunity of doing such a timely job of carpentry for the sweet-looking woman and her baby, who are watching his easy work. The artist may have intended to suggest, by the introduction of pussy and her kitten, a blessed truth of kindly Nature's ways touching the universality of the maternal instinct; or he may only have sought to relieve the simplicity of his main subject with a little by-play in that corner. Some doubt will perhaps arise concerning the relation of the little girl holding the kitten to the youthful matron, whom we are glad to see doing so well after her recent gift of a new recruit to the army of humanity. It can scarcely be supposed, in the absence of positive testimony, that she is the mother of such a child, apparently nine years old; and, if it were so, why then it would be natural to look round for several intermediate brothers and sisters, who should have taken their turns in the same cradle before the advent of the present baby. We prefer to believe that the cherished and honoured wife has been permitted to invite her little sister, perhaps an orphan, to share the modest home where the love of an honest and industrious man has placed her, not more than two or three summers ago; but, whatever be the date of their happy union, they shall have our best wishes for the future tenour of their peaceful life.

"A LEISURE HOUR."

Old Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler," comprehensive as are its pretensions, does not recognise such a disciple of the gentle art as this—does not furnish any moral reflections appropriate to his present circumstances. How then are we, having but a very limited acquaintance with angling or fishing of any kind, to put into "ship-shape" any comments worthy of the occasion? Even if we asked the boy himself to account for his being thus memorialised on canvas he might reply, almost in the words of the needy knife-grinder, "Story, God bless you, I have none to tell, Sir." Of him, also, it may possibly be said, "His hat has got a hole in it—so have his breeches." Yet, humble sea-waif though he be, we will venture to say that he does not answer to somebody's contemptuous definition of an angler—"a hook at one end of a line and a fool at the other." No; he is not spending his time foolishly, as that glistening bunch of mackerel, which, too, he knows well how to dress and bring to table, amply testifies. Cabin-boy and cook, probably, on board a coaster, his duties are many and various. 'Tis he that boils the pork and greens and concocts the mighty sea-pie. When in port, 'tis he that acts as valet and body servant when the skipper dons the white shirt front and black satin waistcoat, the steel watchguard and chimney-pot hat, and goes in state to see his owners or consignees. Young as he is, the boy has seen men and cities, his ideas are cosmopolitan, he has fine foreign phrases, he will tell you of "Haver" and "Deep" (meaning Havre and Dieppe), and knows what a gale in the Bay of Biscay is like. Sometimes, when the work is done, and a gentle breeze ruffles the surface of the deep, he puts out his mackerel lines, as now, and so usefully beguiles "a leisure hour." And who does not know the ship's dog, the natural friend and ally of the boy? The dog's keen relish of the sport is quite in keeping with his proverbial sagacity. This amusing and very well-painted picture (which we engrave from the exhibition at the Dudley Gallery) is by Mr. W. M. Wyllie, the father of two young and promising painters, whose sea-coast and shipping subjects are already very favourably known to the public. The copyright of the picture belongs to Mr. Lloyd, of Gracechurch-street.

An intimation has been received by the treasurer that the Rev. Charles Ingleby, late of Wood Bank, Cheadle, has bequeathed £19 19s. to the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton.

At a public meeting in the Townhall, Manchester, on Wednesday, it was agreed to raise funds for six Manchester Scholarships at Norwood Normal College for the Blind.

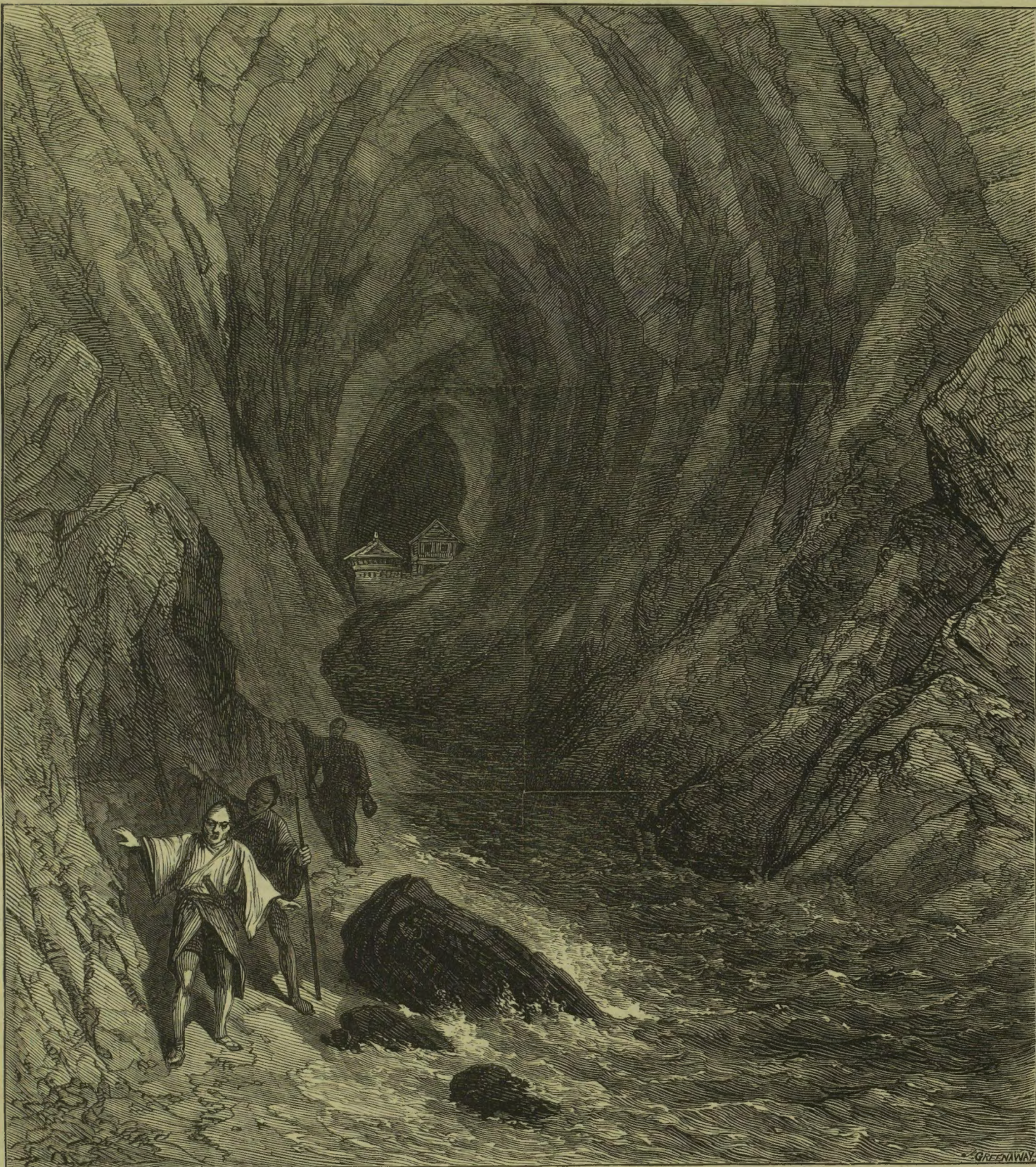
The Aldershot season closed, on Thursday week, with a brilliant sham fight. The 19th and 20th Hussars, 93rd Highlanders, 19th, 38th, and a few battalions of the 14th and 16th formed the attacking force; the defenders were the Scots Greys, part of the 20th Hussars, 79th Highlanders, and battalions of the 103rd and the Rifle Brigade.

Nature states that the Copley medal and the two Royal medals in the gift of the Royal Society have this year been awarded as follow:—The Copley medal to Professor Helmholtz, the distinguished physiologist, physicist, and mathematician, of Berlin; a Royal medal to H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in Owens College, Manchester; and a Royal medal to Dr. Allman, Professor of Biology in the University of Edinburgh.

The Bristol Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial for presentation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, complaining of the unjust operation of the Adulteration Act as affecting teadealers, and praying that Government analysts may be appointed to test all teas on landing.—The anniversaries of the four societies which annually commemorate the good deeds of the Bristol philanthropist, Edward Colston, were held on Thursday week—the Anchor (Liberal) for the 105th time, the Dolphin (Conservative) for the 124th time, the Grateful (neutral) for the 113th time, and the Parent (also neutral).

Mr. J. W. Walton has just completed a large portrait-picture intended to be historically commemorative of "The First London School Board." The picture represents the members of the board as assembled at one of their most animated meetings; and those of the members who have been most conspicuous in the cause of education occupy a corresponding prominence in the artist's work. A plan of the school in Old Castle-street, Whitechapel—the first opened under the auspices of the board—lies on the table. The portraits—which, we are informed, have been in nearly every case painted from nature—are evidently faithful; and among those which will be most readily and widely recognised are Lords Lawrence and Sandon, Sir Thomas Tilson, Canons Miller and Barry, Doctors Rigg, Angus, and Cromwell, Professor Huxley, Messrs. Samuel Morley, W. H. Smith, C. Reed, Alex. McArthur, Freeman, Currie, Green, Lucraft, Hepworth Dixon, and McGregor, and Mrs. Garrett Anderson. The great difficulty, in all pictures containing many portraits, of avoiding formality in the grouping has been successfully overcome; and, although greater breadth of light and shade might be desiderated from an artistic point of view, no single likeness has been sacrificed to pictorial requirements. An engraving of the picture is to be published by Mr. H. Graves, and will no doubt be acceptable to many.

SKETCHES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.



THE CAVE OF MOSHIMA, JAPAN.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, writes as follows upon the Shanghai passenger-boat, which is called a sanpan, and which is the subject of one of his sketches:—

"On reaching Shanghai and going ashore on board a sanpan, I was much struck to find the inside of the slight awning of mats, which is peculiar to these boats, neatly covered with cuttings from the illustrated newspapers, the *Illustrated London News* and *Punch* being the greatest favourites. In fact, so addicted are the Chinamen to these two journals, one might suppose that all the sanpans on the Woosung river were hired as advertising mediums, in the same way that omnibuses and railway carriages are in England. These sanpan Celestials are not men of wealth, so it is difficult to suppose that they can all be subscribers to the two journals above named. This suggests a curious problem as to where they find the pictures with which to decorate the cabin of their boats. I saw they were pictures of a tolerably late date, the paper all clean and fresh, and neatly pasted on. The boatmen seem proud of them, and are pleased when the passenger takes notice of what is manifestly an evidence of taste on their part. There are many hundreds of these boats on the rivers, and I doubt if there is one that is not decorated as here described. The word 'sanpan' means 'three planks,' suggesting that it is a development from something like the catamarans of Madras, which are formed of three pieces of wood.



A SANPAN AT SHANGHAI.

A circular cover, formed of hoops and matting, is over the seat for the passenger in the centre, and the man is behind, where he propels the boat with a yulo, or large oar, which he uses something in the way we scull with one oar. These sanpans are kept very clean, and are bright with red and white paint; a cushion and red cloth form the seat. A gallery of illustrations all round, and a good-natured Chinaman to deal with, necessarily forces on one's mind the contrast with boatmen, cabmen, and all similar classes at home, the contrast telling very much in favour of the Celestial."

In the other sketch engraved for this Number our Artist's pencil transports us to Japan. He visited the singular temple, with its colossal bronze statue, of the idol called the Dai Bootz, which is in the plain of Kamakura, not very far distant from Yokohama. Thence he went to see the Cave of Moshima. This is an island about five or six miles to the west of Dai Bootz. There is a narrow neck of sand, which is dry at low water, and you can then walk or ride to the island. The name means the "Island in the Bay." The cave seems to be a place of pilgrimage. You enter the village at the end of the neck of sand by a tori-é, or gate, which is peculiar to temples in Japan, and you pass several of them on the path over the island to the cave. The cave is a great fissure in the rock, with a slight, slippery path on the side to enter by. The sea runs up the cave for some



GEORGIAN MOUNTAINEERS.

twenty or thirty yards, and sends its waves splashing on the narrow way, so that those entering have to look out if they wish to keep their feet dry. About thirty yards farther on there is a small temple of wood, richly gilt; this is dedicated to the goddess of the cave. Behind the temple the cave is very low and narrow, but the pilgrims can penetrate about a hundred yards beyond. The views from Moshima, looking towards Odawarra and the volcanic mountain of Fusiya, are very fine.

GEORGIAN MOUNTAINEERS.

The provinces of Georgia, Mingrelia, and Imeritia, extending along the south-western slopes and valleys of the Caucasus, between the Caspian and the Black Sea, are now likely to become more familiar to European travellers through the opening of the Poti and Tiflis Railway. M. Gustav Kalarantoff, a Russian artist and photographer at Tiflis, has furnished us with a collection of figures illustrative of the strangely-mixed races of people inhabiting those districts; and we have received a few others from a different hand. In the eastern parts, belonging to Georgia, there is a large admixture of the Armenians, who have mostly laid aside their national dress and customs; but the so-called Tartars and the Kurds may be readily distinguished. Those commonly spoken of as Tartars, at Erivan and Baku, have nothing of the Mongol physiognomy, but are one of the handsomest races of mankind. The beauty of their women is concealed, indeed, by their wearing a thick veil, as prescribed by Mohammedan law. These people are more probably derived from a Persian immigration, or from Arabs of Mesopotamia, driven northward by Tartar conquests, than from the Tartar stock. As for the Kurds, they are regarded as the descendants of the ancient Medians, or highlanders next to Persia. They lead a wandering life, and get their subsistence by the breeding of cattle, but in the Caucasian provinces are said to behave as quiet and honest folk. Their costume is not unlike that of the Turks; they are of brown complexion, with rugged and angular features. Their present chieftain, Djaffar Aga, who governs the Kurdish tribes of the Caucasus, holds the rank of General in the Russian army, having done good service to that empire in its wars in Turkestan.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 20.

The Government has been victorious in the Assembly, and by majorities that their most sanguine adherents could hardly have hoped for.

After the Committee of Fifteen had spent a week in examining the various proposals and amendments for prolonging Marshal MacMahon's powers, and M. Laboulaye had prepared an elaborate report of something like fifty folio pages, the illusions of those who still dreamed of a five years' continuation of the Pact of Bordeaux—the famous truce of parties—were swept mercilessly away by a second message of the President of the Republic.

The Assembly met on Monday with the view of discussing the Committee's report, which M. Laboulaye had read at the close of Saturday's sitting; but the situation assumed quite a fresh aspect on the Duc de Broglie mounting the tribune and reading the new Presidential communication. By this document, the wording of which is calculated to wound the susceptibilities not merely of the Republicans, but of all the supporters of legal government, the Marshal insists upon the prolongation of his powers for seven years, and upon their not being made dependent on the voting of the Constitutional laws. The message concludes by declaring that, should the Assembly prolong the Marshal's term of office, he will resolutely defend Conservative principles, for he is convinced that the majority of the nation is as firmly attached to these principles as the majority of the Assembly. The reading of the Message was followed by a short debate, M. Laboulaye demanding that the Assembly should adjourn until the following day, and the Right only allowing the Committee of Fifteen an interval of two hours to prepare an answer to the message. On the Chamber meeting again at five o'clock, however, M. Laboulaye explained that it was necessary that the Committee should confer with the Ministers, and the sitting was eventually raised.

The scene on Tuesday was exciting in the extreme. The diplomatic tribune was filled with Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary, and the élite of the French political and literary worlds occupied the seats reserved for the general public. M. Laboulaye opened fire by a short speech, in which he declared that the Committee of Fifteen maintained its conclusions by which the prolongation of the Marshal's powers for five years is made dependent on the voting of the Constitutional bills. M. Bertauld, who is an authority in the House on matters of jurisprudence, then mounted the tribune. His speech was in every respect a great success. Turning to the Legitimists, he asked them if they were willing to promise not to plot for the restoration of the Monarchy, during the seven years' prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's powers, to which question M. Duhirel, an eccentric member of the Extreme Right, immediately answered "No!" causing no little sensation among the other groups of the Chamber. M. Bertauld then demanded of the Right Centre whether they promised not to conspire for the appointment of another President or Lieutenant-General of the country; and of the Left Centre if they would swear not to attempt anything in favour of the Republic? He declared himself in favour of the maintenance of the Pact of Bordeaux, and concluded a powerful address by reminding the Duc de Broglie of the story of Bolingbroke, who, for conspiring for the return of the Stuarts, was impeached, condemned, and forced to go into exile. "Now," said M. Bertauld, "I do not demand that the Vice-President of the Council be impeached and exiled from his country, but I do demand that he be exiled from the Ministry"—words which were, of course, most frantically applauded by the Left. The next speaker was M. Prax-Paris, an Imperialist, who advocated a plébiscite, and condemned the Duc de Broglie's conduct in forcible language. After him came the Marquis de Castellane, who defended the proposals of the Right, but whose address was thoroughly eclipsed by the powerful oration of M. Jules Simon. With pitiless logic the ex-Minister of Public Instruction easily exculpated M. Thiers from the charge of having been a "personal monarch;" and heaped facts upon facts to show that all the concessions refused to the late President of the Republic were granted tenfold to Marshal MacMahon. "The Monarchists," he exclaimed, "afraid of the triumph of M. Thiers, do not think of the law, they think only of him. They thought only of him when they reconciled the Count de Chambord to the Count de Paris. They paid no attention to principles, and the exile of Frohsdorf himself had to remind them of them. To-day also they forget their principles, and prefer a personage to a constitution." M. Jules Simon spoke of the Marshal with profound respect, but he reminded the Assembly that he was not the man of the 18th Brumaire—he did not possess the

genius of Napoleon nor the traditions of the Bourbons. He would never be anything else than the Sovereign of a day, whose sole claim to power would consist in a majority of ten votes, which he would not have obtained had the Government convoked the unrepresented electoral colleges. M. Simon was followed by M. Chesnelong, who defended his conduct during the Fusionist intrigues, and M. Ernoul, Minister of Justice, who in vain attempted to reply to M. Simon's arguments.

The three principal speeches yesterday (Wednesday) were successive demands for a plébiscite. The first was urged by M. Rouher, who caused sensation among the Conservatives by warning them that their septennial presidency might prove the foundation of a Republic; the second was advanced by M. Magnét, a Republican; and the third by M. Roual Duval, who went so far with the Left as to declare that if the people wanted a Republic they should have one. M. Laboulaye, the reporter of the Committee, argued that a dissolution, followed by regular elections, would gain the same end as a plébiscite, and in a safer way. The amendment in favour of an appeal to the people was voted upon, and rejected by 499 against 88. Then M. Dupeyre, arguing that the proposition of the majority of the Committee implied distrust of Marshal MacMahon, brought on the second vote, to decide whether the President's powers should be conferred for seven years independently of the vote of the Constitutional laws. M. Laboulaye did his best to oppose this measure, proposed by the minority of the Committee. At a night sitting the Duc de Broglie supported it on behalf of the Government; urging that by the counter-proposal the President would exercise power under existing conditions at present, and afterwards in accordance with the Constitutional laws. M. Grévy concluded a long speech, loudly applauded by the Left, by protesting against an institution which would be a usurpation full of dangers and calamities. M. Buffet then put the first clause of the counter-proposal to the vote—that the executive power should be conferred upon Marshal MacMahon for seven years from the time of the promulgation of the present law, and that the power should continue to be exercised, with the title of President of the Republic, under the present conditions, until the modification which the Constitutional laws might bring about. This clause was adopted by 383 against 317, giving a majority for the Government of 66. This amounted to a definite defeat of the bill of the Committee. Next M. Waddington supported an amendment reproducing clause 3 of the Committee's bill, and setting forth that the article defining the President's term of office should not have a Constitutional character till after the organic laws were passed. This amendment was rejected by a similar majority. With two other votes distinctly and at all points defeating the Left, the memorable sitting terminated. The Assembly adopted, by 370 votes against 330, a proposal of the minority of the Committee declaring that a committee of thirty to report on the Constitutional laws should be appointed by ballot at a public sitting. "The Left demanded that this committee should be appointed by the Bureaux, as was the Committee of Fifteen; but the Assembly, by 378 against 310, adopted the entire counter-proposal of the minority of the Committee of Fifteen." Thus the Government is victorious. The next sitting will take place on Monday.

After Wednesday night's sitting of the Assembly, the Ministers went to Marshal MacMahon and tendered their resignation. The Marshal requested them to retain their portfolios until a new Ministry had been formed. It is believed that this will be effected before next Monday.

Measures of precaution have been adopted by the Government to prevent any disturbance, and patrols of dragoons are passing along the leading thoroughfares.

While the Assembly have been disputing over the question of prolonging the Marshal's powers, France has once more affirmed her Republican convictions by returning Generals Saussier and Letellier-Valazé at the head of the poll in the departments of the Aube and the Seine-Inférieure. At Friday's sitting of the Chamber, M. Philopoteaux, an obscure member of the Left Centre, brought forward a project rendering officers in active service ineligible for election as deputy, a project which was received with unbounded applause by the Right, who declined, however, to vote the urgency of a counter-project pronouncing the ineligibility of Ambassadors and public functionaries generally. This disgraceful electoral manoeuvre failed, however, in preventing the return of the two Generals: the first of whom obtained 30,203 votes to 12,844 given to M. Argeance, his Bonapartist opponent; and the latter 83,099 votes against 48,290 given to M. Desgenettes, a Royalist.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine has continued at Trianon throughout the week, but until Monday the evidence was of an uninteresting character. On that day M. Blondin, who at the time of the siege was director of the Bank of France in Metz, and now occupies a similar post in Lyons, deposed that on Aug. 20 General Coffinières urged him to conceal the money which he had in the bank, telling him at the same time that the Prussians would be in Metz in the course of a few days. This evidence made a great impression on those in court; and, after several witnesses had deposed to the effect that communication between Metz and the rest of France was easy until the end of August, the sitting was raised, amid considerable agitation. On Tuesday General Bourbaki was examined. He related that Marshal Bazaine had introduced him to Regnier, who said he had been sent by the Empress, and stated that she and Prince Bismarck were on the point of concluding peace, and that she required the presence of General Bourbaki at Chiselhurst. The General set out with this ambiguous envoy, who was remarkably familiar with all the Prussian generals and officers they met; and on arriving alone at Hastings he discovered that the Empress knew little or nothing of him and his negotiations. M. Bourbaki concluded his evidence, which was very damaging to Marshal Bazaine, by relating the circumstances under which he was induced to offer his sword to the Government of National Defence. M. Regnier was called as a witness yesterday (Wednesday), but did not appear. Generals Coffinières, Jarras, Arnous, and Rivière, and M. de Kératry were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited.

Colonel Stoffel, who, it will be recollected, alluded in his evidence to General Rivière's report as only being worthy of his contempt and disgust, has been tried for that offence by the Versailles Correctional Tribunal. He refused to retract the expressions, but expressed his regret that temper led him to forget the place in which he gave utterance to his feelings. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but is reported to have appealed to a higher tribunal.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos has ordered a medal to be struck, commemorating the engagement of Monte Jura. This token will be conferred on all the Carlist adherents who took part in that affair. In a flattering letter to Elio, Don Carlos has appointed that officer Captain-General of the Carlist army, the rank being equivalent to that of Marshal. The command-in-chief of the Carlist forces in Valencia has been intrusted to Palacios. Carlist advices claim a victory over General Loma while he was attempting to revictual Tolosa. On the other hand, the Carlists

are reported to have been repulsed with severe losses in an attack upon Bagnolas. From Barcelona we learn that three companies of regular troops, who were sent to Mombuy to replace some volunteers who had been ordered to disarm, fraternised with them, and paraded the streets, shouting "Long live the Federal Republic!" A strong column had ultimately to be sent to disarm the volunteers. It is announced that the British Consul is now the only foreign diplomatic agent remaining at Carthagena.

Further particulars of the Cuban executions which have reached New York state that they were perpetrated in the face of emphatic consular protests, and aggravated by disrespectful treatment of the American Consul. A communication from the Foreign Office confirms the report that sixteen British subjects were among the crew of the *Virginus* executed at Santiago. On learning this, Earl Granville instructed the English Minister at Madrid, the Consul-General at Havannah, and the Vice-Consul at Santiago that her Majesty's Government would hold the Spanish Government and all persons concerned responsible for further executions of British subjects. There are seven of these among the surviving prisoners—six of them coloured lads under age. A reported execution of fifty-seven prisoners on the 10th inst. is denied. Her Majesty's ship *Niobe* arrived at Santiago on the 8th, and since that date no more of the prisoners have been shot. The captain of the *Niobe* had, it seems, very actively interfered on behalf of the British and other foreign prisoners in the hands of the Spaniards. It appears from a report which reached Washington on Tuesday that of the men belonging to the *Virginus* who escaped death four have been sentenced to imprisonment in chains for life, and three to eight years' imprisonment. The remainder have been liberated. Active negotiations continue between the British, United States, and Spanish Governments. President Grant has decided to submit the whole matter to Congress; but meanwhile naval preparations are being actively carried on. Senor Castelar has declared that Spain will make every reparation in her power, consistent with justice and honour. It is stated at Havannah that numerous arrests have been made in connection with a conspiracy, the object of which was to aid the landing of the *Virginus* expedition. A battle, lasting four hours, has been fought in the central department between the Spanish troops and the Cuban insurgents. The latter were completely routed, with a loss of one hundred killed. The Spanish lost fifty-four killed.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel opened the Parliament on Saturday. In the course of his speech his Majesty said that Italy had shown that Rome could become the capital without diminishing the independence of the Pope in his spiritual relations with the Catholic world. The Government, however, while respecting religious feeling and religious liberty, would not allow the laws to be violated. The King then referred to the satisfactory state of the foreign relations, specially alluding to his visits to the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor William. Italy and Germany had both constituted themselves, he said, on the principle of nationality. The relations between the two Governments were in conformity with the sympathies existing between the two nations, and formed a guarantee for the maintenance of peace. His Majesty next referred to various measures relating to the army, the navy, and the finances, and concluded by declaring that, as in the past, he had confidence in the nation, and the nation had confidence in him. His Majesty was enthusiastically cheered, and the speech is said to have produced a very favourable impression on the public mind.

The Chamber of Deputies has elected Signor Biancheri to the post of President by 189 votes out of 223. Signori Pisaneli, Restelli, and Pivoli have been elected Vice-Presidents.

The Pope receives the members of the American and German Colleges on Sunday.

A convention has been signed by the delegates of the Roman Railway Company and the Government for the purchase of the line by the latter.

The committee appointed to carry out the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property took possession of eight more convents yesterday week.

GERMANY.

Berlin telegrams indicate a decided improvement in the health of the German Emperor. His Majesty has conferred the honorary colonelcy of the 1st Regiment of Artillery upon Archduke William of Austria. It is stated that the Emperor has given his consent to the introduction of a bill rendering civil marriage obligatory.

A Berlin despatch states that Herr von Blankenburg has declined the office of Minister of Agriculture, which was offered him a fortnight ago.

In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Herr von Beamngsen (National Liberal) was elected President by 263 votes out of 346. Herr Löwe-Kalbe (Party of Progress), with a relatively equal number of votes, was elected as the first Vice-President, and Herr Friedenthal (Liberal Conservative) as second Vice-President. The Minister of Finance stated on Monday that there was a surplus for 1872 of 27,720,055 thalers, of which 12,500,000 would be available for 1874. The public debt had been reduced in 1872 to the extent of 80,000,000 thalers. According to the estimates for 1874 the expenditure will be 231,699,236 thalers, and the revenue the same.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Austrian Lower House the Minister of Finance submitted the estimates for 1874. The expenditure amounts to 387,300,000 fl., or 2,500,000 fl. less than in the preceding year, and the revenue to 389,800,000 fl., leaving a surplus of 2,500,000 fl. to be carried forward to 1875. The Minister of Finance includes in his estimate of the revenue the sale of the Rentes authorised by the Chambers in 1871 and 1873, but which has not hitherto been effected, and also the balances of the Central Treasury. The Minister states that up to the end of September the financial crisis had had no perceptible effect on the public revenues, and that the receipts from indirect taxation up to that time exceeded those of 1872 by nearly 3,000,000 fl.

Arrangements are nearly completed for the issue of a new Hungarian loan of 150,000,000 fl. in the form of five-year bonds, with interest payable in gold.

INDIA.

Some idea has been formed by the Indian Government as to the extent of the rice famine impending over a portion of the Bengal presidency. It is estimated that over an area which contains a population of 25,000,000 the yield of grain will be less than half, or about three eighths of an average crop. The Administration has already sanctioned an outlay of a quarter of a million sterling for the purchase of rice and the execution of public works in the districts threatened. Some further news of preparations to meet the famine is telegraphed by the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta. Sir G. Campbell, Lieutenant-General of Bengal, has issued detailed orders for famine relief, and urged the prohibition of food export. The Viceroy declines such a measure. In the meanwhile Sir George Campbell asked a credit of half a million sterling, but is directed to use the provincial funds to the extent of a quarter

of a million sanctioned for grain. The press recommends the importation of food from America. Advances are offered to landholders to import cheaply, and, at 6 per cent, to traders unconditionally. Inland transport is organised.

The Viceroy entered Agra on Friday last. There was a procession of fifty-five elephants. He received sixteen chiefs on Saturday and returned their visits on Monday.

The Yarkand Envoy joined Mr. Forsyth at Shah Doola on Oct. 24. The mission left for Yarkand on the following day.

An extradition treaty has been concluded between Russia and Switzerland.

The second Dutch expedition against Acheen has started from Batavia.

A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg says the Neva was on Wednesday frozen over, and a heavy fall of snow had set in. Navigation at Cronstadt continued, but with difficulty.

The Town Council of Munich has presented a congratulatory address to Dr. Dollinger, on the occasion of the fifty years' jubilee of his professorship.

An Ultramontane protest against the expulsion of priests by the Berne Government has been rejected by the Swiss Federal Council.

We learn by telegram from New York that William Tweed has been found guilty upon three of the charges preferred against him in connection with the Tammany Ring scandal.

The Barons de Rothschild have informed the Mayors of Paris that they hold at their disposal, as in preceding years, a sum of 50,000*fr.*, destined to aid in paying the rent of indigent persons during the winter.

A declaration made by Mr. Hall, the Danish Minister of Instruction, in reference to the North Schleswig question, shows that the Government of Copenhagen believe a settlement of the long-pending difficulty to be at hand.

Greenland is suffering under a terrible famine. The seal-fishing having failed this year, the inhabitants are deprived of their usual winter food; and it is stated that at Naparö 150 persons have died from hunger.

At a meeting of the International Tonnage Commission, held at Constantinople last week, it was decided that the net tonnage of sailing-vessels should be established in almost the same manner as by the English system.

A battle has been fought between the Arabs and the Turkish troops, at a place about thirty miles from Lahej, in which 300 of the former and seventy of the latter were killed and wounded. But a termination has been put to the Aden question by the prompt action of the Porte in sending telegraphic instructions for the immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from any part of Lahej which they may have occupied.

An official statement published by the Russian Government shows the emigration of Czechs from Bohemia to the Russian province of Volhynia to continue unabated. The settlers are attracted by certain privileges, such as exemption from military service and permission to retain the use of their native tongue in purely municipal affairs, and to erect Roman Catholic schools and churches. The number of Czech immigrants in Volhynia in 1872 amounted to 6746—that is, 1340 families.

An original project is being discussed in the Constitutional Assembly of Panama for neutralising a section of the isthmus, about twenty miles wide, to include the town of Panama and the railway. A bill to promote this object has passed the first reading. According to a statement in the *Panama Star* and *Herald*, an understanding has been arrived at between Guatemala, Salvador, and Nicaragua to take possession of Honduras and divide it between them, on the ground that it is incapable of governing itself.

It will give some notion of the vastness of the spoil of war that has fallen into German hands, irrespective of the pecuniary indemnity, when it is stated that the share of gun-metal from captured cannon allotted to Bavaria alone, as the due of her two army corps, amounts to no less than 460 tons. Of this King Louis has ordered fifty tons to be distributed to certain parishes to be turned into the church bells they are in need of. The rest is handed over to the Bavarian Government arm-foundry for future conversion into German guns.

The Russian Government, which is much in want of university and middle-class school teachers, has created at Leipsic a high school for the study of classical philology, at the head of which are Professor Ritche and Dr. Horschelmann. The pupils, who are kept at the cost of the Government, are obliged to serve for every year which they have passed at the school two years as professors in the Russian Government schools. Persons able to teach classics or science in middle-class schools are, it is stated, eagerly sought and well remunerated by the Russian Government.

Two stuffed Russian bears, presented to the Sultan, have been placed one on each side of the entrance to the grand saloon of Dolma Bagtché palace at Constantinople. The *Levant Times* says they were sent by the Grand Duke Nicholas as souvenirs of his visit to Constantinople, when, in his interview with the Sultan, the conversation turning on bear-hunting, his Imperial Highness promised his Majesty the finest specimen his next season's chase should afford him. One of these was killed by the Grand Duke's own hand, as an inscription states. It is a magnificent jet black beast of towering height, and stands erect, clutching the trunk of a tree, the branches of which are tastefully made to serve for a candelabrum. The other bear, which is a brown one, holds a plate between his paws.

The proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute during the present year have been published. They contain many interesting papers, and the reports of the discussions thereupon, which are of great value and imperial importance to all persons, whether they may be colonists or not. The Washington Treaty, the San Juan award, the fisheries of Canada, the timber wealth of Tasmania, and especially the much-vexed question of colonial defence, have all been very ably treated at the various meetings of the institute. The council, already including among its members many of the chief authorities on colonial subjects, has received some notable additions for the coming year. The honorary secretary, Dr. Eddy, is most indefatigable in his exertions to promote the success of the association and to extend its sphere of usefulness. One of his latest acts has been to address a letter to each of the forty colonial chambers of commerce, recommending them to join the association of chambers of commerce of the United Kingdom, it having been ascertained from the authorities of the associated chambers that the application would be readily acceded to. In case the colonial chambers fall in with this suggestion, the Colonial Institute offers to be the medium of communication or to obtain any information in its power.

The collections on Sunday week, in aid of the Amalgamated Charities of Birmingham, amounted to £6120 15*s.* 6*d.*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the end of a heavy racing season is now so near at hand, the sport was pursued with undiminished vigour last week at Shrewsbury, where Mr. Frail brought off a meeting that can well bear comparison with any of his former gatherings. Flat, steeple, and hurdle racing were so judiciously mixed that the admirers of each must have been thoroughly satisfied. The only blot on the whole proceedings was the eleventh-hour withdrawals of Wedmore and Suleiman from the Great Shropshire Handicap and Shrewsbury Cup respectively. The former was the worse case of the two, as Wedmore's jockey actually walked about in Mr. Fisher's colours before the race; and the affair has been most severely commented on by the press. It is said that the Jockey Club will investigate the case. The two-year-old running was uninteresting, and no high-class animals competed; but among the three-year-olds Lunar Eclipse secured a couple of races in such style that there were clearly good grounds for supporting him so heavily for the City and Suburban, though for some reason he was eventually not started for that race. King Lud was the hero of the week, for though he failed to give Louise Victoria 3 lb. in the Severn Cup, yet on the following day he won the Newport Cup, beating Syrian, the winner of the Great Shropshire Handicap, and Oxonian; and, an hour and a half later, carried off the Shrewsbury Handicap with great ease, though it was over the same distance as the Severn Cup; and on this occasion he was conceding 6 lb., instead of 3 lb. to Louise Victoria. The probable explanation of this contradictory form is that King Lud, like Uhlán, requires a very strongly-run race, and yet cannot make his own running. The Duke of Hamilton was successful in three of the "jumping" contests, and in Fantome, the winner of two of the steeplechases, he possesses a very useful representative.

On Monday last Earl Fitzwilliam had a nasty fall, while hunting with his own pack. His horse fell, and, throwing his Lordship heavily, broke his collar-bone. We are glad to say that by the latest accounts he is progressing favourably.

A very successful coursing meeting was held at Blankney last week, over Mr. Chaplin's estate. Hares were plentiful and good, and afforded capital sport. The Blankney Cup, for all ages, fell to Negro, by Master M'Grath—Victory. He won a stake for puppies over this ground last spring, and is about the best of the famous Irish dog's stock that has yet appeared in public. Old Deodora's Daughter was once more placed in the slips, but succumbed to Negro in the first ties. The Altcar Club meeting, which took place about the same time, proved fairly successful; and Mr. Hedley, who judged for the first time here, did pretty well. The Sefton Stakes for dog-puppies fell to Hamilton, by Glenowen—Confidence, who beat Lamplighter, by Cock Robin—Caithness, in the final spin. Genuine Business, an own brother to the famous Peasant Boy, ran with great fire, but was put out very unluckily in the second ties. Lord Haddington had four representatives left in at the conclusion of the Croxteth Stakes—a most unusual circumstance; and old Chameleon divided the Altcar Club Cup with Birdlime, after two "no-goes."

The last meeting of the London Athletic Club took place at Lillie Bridge on Saturday afternoon last. The best performance of the afternoon was that of W. Slade, who ran two miles in 9 min. 54 sec. Considering that he had a great number of men to get through, and that the day was cold and unfavourable, this must be considered the best performance ever done by an amateur at this distance. On Wednesday Slade won the strangers' race (distance one mile) at Exeter College, Oxford, making the splendid time of 4 min. 29½ sec., and beating E. A. Sandford by more than a hundred yards.

By the latest accounts, the English cricketers who have gone out to Australia were in excellent health and spirits. When last heard of, they were passing through the Suez Canal.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The hundred-and-twentieth session of the Society of Arts was opened on Wednesday evening, at the society's house, Adelphi.

The chair was taken by General Sir Eardley Wilmot, who, when the formal preliminary business had been disposed of, read the inaugural address for the year. Having noticed the gratifying fact that the session opened with a list of ninety-seven new members, he recalled the distinguished old ones who had been lost during the past year—Lord Westbury, to whom the society owed the Fine-Art Copyright Act; Sir F. Ronald, one of the earliest pioneers of electric telegraphy; Mr. Varley, their oldest member, who died at the age of ninety-two, having been for sixty years a member of that society; and Sir E. Landseer, who, although not a member of the society, had, in 1814, been awarded the silver Isis medal—"To Master Edwin Landseer for his drawing of a Hunting Horse." They had lost also Sir J. Bowring, Dr. Crace Calvert, Baron Liebig, Sir W. Tite, Mr. S. R. Graves, M.P., Dr. D. Dalrymple, M.P., and one or two others. Of the subjects which had engaged the attention of the council, he might mention economy in coals, to be produced by the use of improved grates and stoves. The possibility of utilising peat; the expediency of State management for railways; the best mode of checking fires, of preserving meat fresh, and the possibility of importing tinned and other fresh meats from the Baltic, had also engaged the council's attention. There had taken place a cab competition, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, who had himself purchased a cab of the design sent in by Messrs. Forder. The cheapening of telegrams down to the Continental tariffs had been considered, and the Session just opened would be in part occupied with the consideration of the above important subjects. The Swiney prize of £200 for the best public work on jurisprudence would be competed for on Dec. 1 next. The foundation-stone of a new training school for music, to be established in close vicinity to the Albert Hall, would be laid on Dec. 18 next, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Mr. Norman Lockyer would in the course of the session give two lectures on spectrum analysis, as aided by and aiding the arts. The society numbered over 4000 members.

On the conclusion of the address Mr. Le Neve Foster read the list of prizes which had been awarded by the society during the past year. It included the gold medal of the society to Dr. Hiddingh, of Stellenbosch, Cape of Good Hope, for his exertions in promoting the local cultivation of silk; and the silver medal to Mr. T. Wills, for his paper on the manufacture of gas as an illuminating power. Mr. T. R. Clarke had obtained the Prince Consort's prize of 25*g.* for the scholastic distinction he had obtained in various branches of knowledge. Smaller prizes had been awarded to Messrs. Heywood, Mullens, and Mills.

Mr. Webster, Q.C., moved, and Mr. Saywell seconded, a vote of thanks to the president for his inaugural address, which was carried by acclamation.

The next mails for Australia and New Zealand will be dispatched from London as follow:—Via Southampton, on the morning of Thursday, the 20th inst.; via Brindisi, on the evening of Friday the 28th inst.

MR. DISRAELI IN GLASGOW.

Mr. Disraeli arrived in Glasgow on Monday night. He received an enthusiastic welcome from the University students, and a large crowd of people assembled at the railway station. He was met on his arrival by Mr. Dalglish, M.P. for Glasgow; Colonel Campbell, M.P. for Renfrewshire; the Very Rev. Principal Caird, and by a number of the members of the Conservative Club. These gentlemen were introduced to the distinguished visitor, as were also several students and office-bearers of the Conservative Association in connection with the college. The corporation was not represented. A procession of students carrying blazing torches followed Mr. Disraeli to his hotel.

On Wednesday Mr. Disraeli was installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, in Kibble's Crystal Palace, a building capable of accommodating about 5000 persons, which was filled to overflowing. A "capping" ceremony, in which LL.D. degrees were conferred on the new Lord Rector, Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, Dr. Hooker, Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr. Gordon, M.P., and Dr. Rainey, preceded the installation address. After a few introductory remarks in acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon him, he said that, in view of the fact that the young men before him were about to enter life at a period which promised to be momentous—perhaps he should say which menaced—he thought it would be appropriate to offer some observations which might tend to assist them in their coming trials. The man who desired to succeed in life required two kinds of knowledge, the first of which was self-knowledge, the acquisition of which was a theme upon which philosophers had written endless treatises for countless ages. By severe introspection only could self-knowledge be obtained; but, supposing that a man had acquired the indispensable insight into the true range of his powers and the right bent of his character, the next thing required was an acquaintance with the spirit of the age in which his faculties were to be exercised. The spirit of the present age was a spirit of equality; but equality was a word of wide import, round which various schools of thought might assemble and arrive at conclusions not only different, but contradictory. He held that civil equality—that was, the equality of all citizens before the law, and that a law which secured the personal rights of all citizens—was the only foundation of a perfect commonwealth—that was, a Government which secured liberty, order, and justice. Having alluded in touching terms to the misfortunes of France, Mr. Disraeli said it was civil equality which was aimed at in Britain, social equality in France; but social equality did not satisfy the latest philosophers. They wanted material equality also. They would destroy private property, and acknowledge only the rights of labour. This was not the only or the highest happiness, nor a safe basis for a commonwealth. The spiritual side was stronger than the physical. By religion alone could men be guided to their benefit. Mr. Disraeli concluded by observing that he who conceived best his relations to God was best prepared to fulfil his duties towards man. In the perplexities of life he himself had found in those beliefs solace and satisfaction, and he now delivered them to the students, to guide their consciences and their lives. Throughout his address and at its close the Lord Rector was enthusiastically cheered.

In the evening Mr. Disraeli was entertained at a banquet in the City Hall—the Lord Provost presiding, and Mr. Dalglish, M.P., occupying the vice-chair. The guests numbered five hundred. The freedom of the city was presented to him on Thursday, and to-day (Saturday) he will address a meeting of Conservative working men. During the week he has received several deputations.

THE RUSSIANS AT KHIVA.

We are indebted again to Mr. M'Gahan, the special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who accompanied the Russian military expedition in Central Asia six months ago, for placing at our disposal two more sketches, by M. Formstecher and M. Gibert, representing scenes of particular interest. The first sketch is a view of the passage of General Kaufmann's troops across the river Amoo Darya, or Oxus, where that river is a mile wide. This division, led by the commander-in-chief in person, consisted of six companies of infantry and six sotnias or squadrons of Cossacks, accompanied by 5000 camels laden with stores and baggage; but it was joined, on May 12, by another division from Kasalinsk, making up a force of about 5000 soldiers, besides drivers and camp-followers. The route was from the north-east, starting from the Russian forts in Khokan, and passing along the northern confines of Bokhara; while a third column advanced from Tchikislar, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, to enter Khiva from the opposite direction. The passage of the Oxus, as shown by our illustration, was not opposed by the enemy; and the city of Khiva was soon yielded without much attempt at resistance. This easy conquest was probably due to the personal imbecility of Mohammed Rachim Khan, who minds nothing but his women and his favourite sport of hawking. In the other sketch furnished by the same correspondent we see the Russian troops marching through one of the city gates. This Turkoman metropolis is situated on the banks of two watercourses belonging to the network of the Palban Ata canal, and is protected by a clay wall, about five miles in circumference and 10 ft. high. Within this wall there is another, about two or three miles in circumference and 22 ft. high, the foundations and lower portions of which are 28 ft. thick. This interior wall protects the palaces of the Khan, the houses of the most important dignitaries, and some ecclesiastical schools (Medresseh), of which there are no less than twenty-two in the place. The better to defend the inner town, which serves as a citadel, twenty guns are placed on the wall. The whole town has 20,000 inhabitants, with seventeen mosques and 300 shops; the space between the inner and the outer wall being to a great extent planted with gardens, amidst which is the summer residence of the Khan.

The annual ball given by Lord Wenlock and the officers of the Yorkshire Hussars was held last week in the Great Assembly Rooms, York, the most magnificent suite of rooms in the north of England. The company, numbering upwards of 600, embraced the representatives of most of the aristocratic and county families of Yorkshire.

At the Athenæum Assembly Rooms, Temple-row, Birmingham, on Sunday evening, a spiritualistic service was being held, and a medium named Benjamin Hawkes, a toy-dealer of New-street, spoke for fully half an hour, and described with startling vividity a séance in which the Apostle Peter had clasped hands with him, so that he felt the close pressure of the Apostle's grasp. From this he argued that it was quite possible to understand how Thomas of Didymus thrust his hand into the side of "the Personification of Divine Love." The instant these last words were out of the speaker's mouth he fell back on a chair dead. The meeting broke up in wild confusion. At his inquest Mr. Hadley, surgeon, who had made a post-mortem examination, said he was of opinion deceased had died from syncope asphyxia, resulting from congestion of the lungs. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."



THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO KHIVA: GENERAL KAUFMANN'S DIVISION CROSSING THE OXUS.



RUSSIAN TROOPS ENTERING THE CITY OF KHIVA AT THE AZAR-ASP GATE.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrewes, J. William, to be Curate of Foxearth, Essex.
 Barnes, F.; Rector of Stottesbury.
 Boniface, Thomas; Curate of Aylesbury, Bucks.
 Brewster, E. J.; Vicar of Ampney Crucis; Vicar of Leyton, Essex.
 Brown, J. E.; Organising Secretary of the Additional Curates' Society for the district comprising Wales and the diocese of Hereford.
 Cholmondeley, Richard Hugh; Rural Dean of Hodnet.
 Clements, Canon, Vicar of Gainsborough; Vicar of Grantham.
 Cornwall, W. A.; Vicar of Wildcombe, Somerset.
 Fleming, James; Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square.
 Fremantle, S. J.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely.
 Gordon, C. O.; Vicar of Mayland; Rector of Gratwick-cum-Kingstone.
 Harrison, William; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
 Johnson, F.; late Senior Curate of Oakham; Curate of Ewell, Surrey.
 Luckock, H. M.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely.
 Neville, Latimer; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
 Nolan, Dr.; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Paddington.
 Parkes, F. B.; Vicar of Atcham, near Shrewsbury.
 Phipps, P. W.; Vicar of Upton-cum-Chalvey, Bucks.
 Shaw, Thornton S.; Curate of North and South Lopham, Norfolk.
 Smith, B. F.; Rector of St. Paul's, Rushall; Rector of Crayford, Kent.
 Thompson, W. O.; Rector of Napton-on-the-Hill, Warwickshire.
 West, C. F. C.; Fellow of St. John's College; Vicar of Charlbury, Oxon.
 Whitlock, J. Aston; Vicar of Holy Rood, Southampton.
 Wilcox, Arthur Marwood; Curate of Old Shoreham, Sussex.
 Wilson, Stephen Lea; Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.

Lord Houghton laid, on Monday, the foundation-stone of a new tower at St. Botolph's Church, Knottingley.

Lady Berners has given £100 to the funds for the repair of Christ Church, Leicester, and also to purchase a new organ for the sacred building.

At the annual court of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy it was reported that during the year 1873 persons had received grants. The Primate and Lord Chelmsford were re-elected presidents of the board of management.

It is decided that the memorial to the late Bishop Wilberforce shall consist of the maintenance of a body of clergy and the provision of a building for home-missionary work in South London, diocese of Winchester.

A circular issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury calls upon the clergy of his diocese to celebrate Dec. 3 as a day of prayer and thanksgiving for missionary work at home and abroad. These services are meant for a sequel to the recent day of intercession for missionaries.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opened the Church of St. Paul, at Margate, on Thursday week, and subsequently presided at a luncheon. His Grace referred to the signs of quickened vitality in the Church which he met in all directions, and ridiculed the cry of "The Church in danger."

The Marquis of Ripon presided, on Wednesday afternoon, at an influential meeting in the Leeds Church Institute, in support of a scheme for providing Church of England boarding-schools for the midland and north midland district. The speakers included the Bishop-Elect of Ely, the Deans of York and Manchester, Mr. F. S. Howell, M.P., and the Hon. Charles Wood Percival Heywood.

The reopening of Harbury church, near Leamington, took place on the 6th inst., after having been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, from the designs of the late Mr. C. Buckeridge, architect. Towards the cost of the work, which is yet incomplete in some of its details, although £3300 have been expended, Miss Ryland has given £1000, and Miss Hill, Miss Caroline Hill, and the Rev. M. H. Hole, Vicar, £500 each. The Bishop of Worcester preached.

The new hall and Sunday schools in connection with the parish church of St. Michael and All Angels, South Hackney, were opened, last Saturday, by Bishop Claughton, Archdeacon of London, who delivered a brief address, in which he insisted on the paramount duty of the community to see that all children are brought up Christians. The new buildings, which will provide for the instruction of 250 boys and 250 girls, have cost, including the purchase of the site, £3500.

At the instance of a parishioner the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has issued a commission to inquire into certain charges of Ritualistic practices laid against the Rev. J. Edwards, jun., Vicar of Prestbury. The points involved are, for the most part, a revival of those supposed to have been settled by the judgment of the Judicial Committee in the Purchas case—viz., the use of candles, the position of the celebrant, the mixed chalice, wearing other vestments than the surplice, &c.

The church of Huish Episcopi was reopened, on the 14th inst., by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, after having been closed for a year and a half for restoration. The chancel has been rebuilt by Mr. Christian, architect, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at a cost of £600; while the repairs of the body of the church, at an expense of £1500, were superintended by Mr. Ferry, the diocesan architect. Two stained-glass windows, by O'Connor and Heaton and Co., in memory of Sir John and Lady Michell, and of Mrs. Kelway, are among the gifts to the church.

On the ground of an important technical objection, the Court of Arches has reversed the decision of Dr. Tristram respecting the exhibition of "the stations of the cross" in St. Peter's Church, Folkestone. A monition was obtained by Mr. Lee, the secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the removal of the stations, but the monition did not disclose that Mr. Lee had private or public interest in the matter. The Dean of Arches held that the proceedings were in consequence bad in law, and gave judgment accordingly.

A meeting of Churchmen of Northumberland and Durham was held on Tuesday, at Newcastle, when it was resolved to present an address to the Bishop of Durham expressing the sympathy of the laity with his Lordship in his endeavour to check the progress of Ritualism in the diocese, and their thanks for the general course of action he has adopted. It was resolved to raise a guarantee fund to pay the costs of the Bishop in the action pending against him brought by Canon Dykes, of Durham, and also the costs of any future proceedings. Upwards of £5000 was subscribed at the meeting.

The parish church of St. Petroc Minor, Cornwall, having been rebuilt by the late Rector, Sir Hugh Henry Molesworth, Bart., whose purpose of decorating the interior was frustrated by his early and sudden death, the work was continued by his widow, Beatrice, Lady Molesworth, who dedicated to his memory a window of stained glass in the aisle, and placed in the chancel a reredos of Minton's tiles; the present Rector, the Rev. G. W. Manning, having added a small window to his memory, as the restorer of the church, and another to that of his own deceased wife, and also decorated the walls and roof of the chancel and the pulpit. The work was recently completed by the staining and varnishing of the roofs of the nave and aisle by the churchwardens, and the painting and decorating of the walls throughout by the Rector.

The tide of church restoration which has been gradually flowing westwards for some years past has now fairly reached the county of Pembroke, where eighteen of the old churches are under various stages of restoration or rebuilding. The

first of these, at Uzmaston, near Haverfordwest, was reopened by the Bishop of the diocese on the 13th inst., after having been closed for nearly two years. A century or more of churchwardenism, whitewash, and neglect had nearly extinguished every feature of archaeological interest; but three fifteenth-century windows, the old Norman font and stoup, and a couple of hagioscopes have been repaired and preserved. The old foundations have been utilised wherever practicable, but it was found necessary to increase the size both of nave and chancel, and to add a north aisle, vestry, south porch, and organ-chamber. A handsome stained-glass window, by Wailes, of Newcastle, in memory of the Rev. S. O. Meares, the late Rector, has been inserted at the west end.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, resumed its usual monthly meetings on Monday last, at 7, Whitehall—the Earl of Romney in the chair. There were also present Archdeacons Harrison and Jennings; the Revs. Arthur Cazenove, John Evans, S. W. Lloyd, and C. F. Norman; Messrs. J. Boodle, G. Cowburn, J. F. France, A. J. C. Lawrie, A. Powell, W. Rivington, and the Rev. George Ainslie, M.A., secretary. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.—Building new churches at Hoxton, St. Peter, Middlesex; Manningham, St. Mark's, Yorkshire; Rhosybol, in the parish of Amlwch, Anglesea; and Weybridge, Surrey; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Alderminster, near Stratford-on-Avon; Coates, Holy Trinity, near Whittlesea; East Winch, near Lynn; Evesham, Warwickshire; Faversham, Kent; Gedney Hill, near Wisbeach; Marlborough, St. Mary; and Watlington, Oxon. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made for enlarging and restoring the churches at Ash Priors, near Taunton; Clewer, near Windsor; Henstridge, near Blandford; Herne-hill-road, St. Saviour, Surrey; and Kelvedon Hatch, near Brentwood, were each increased. Grants were also made from the School, Church, and Mission-House Fund towards building, &c., school or mission churches at Chelsea, St. John's, Middlesex; Fisherton, in Rolleston parish, Notts; and Rowley-hill, in the parish of Christ Church, Stafford.

A handsome testimonial, consisting of a silver salver, valued at £100, accompanied by a purse containing £700, has been made to the Rev. J. McConnel Hussey, Vicar of Christ Church, North Brixton, by his congregation and friends. Mr. Hussey first came into the neighbourhood of Brixton in 1848, and on his own responsibility became minister of St. James's Episcopal Church, Kennington-park-road. He remained there six years, and in 1854, entirely at his own cost, converted what was then called Holland Chapel into a district parish church, with a separate ecclesiastical district, whereby a church and distinct parish were obtained in perpetuity. Since that time national schools have been built and the vicarage erected, while the congregation has so increased that recent alterations in the church had to be made in order to provide additional accommodation.—The parishioners of St. Clement's, Notting-hill, have presented the Vicar, the Rev. A. Dalgarno Robinson, with a handsome testimonial of plate, on the occasion of his recent marriage, as a mark of their appreciation of his work amongst them during the last fourteen years.—On the 5th inst., at a public meeting, at which Archdeacon Clark presided, a silver tea and coffee service from his parishioners of Narberth, a silver biscuit-box from the church, Sunday, and day schools, and a massive silver salver from his parishioners of Roboston Wathen, were presented to the Rev. John Morris, M.A., late Curate of Narberth and Roboston Wathen, Pembrokeshire, in token of affection and respect for his eight years' faithful ministry amongst them.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the Taylorian Scholarship in German has been awarded to E. A. Sonnenschein, University; and the Taylorian Exhibition in German to L. A. Montefiore, Balliol. The examiners make honourable mention of M. W. E. de Bunsen, Christ Church, and H. W. Just, Corpus Christi.

In opening the class of Divinity and Church History in Edinburgh University, on Tuesday, the Rev. Professor Wallace took occasion to define what he considered to be implied by the term ecclesiastical history, and pointed out its uses.

The delivery of prizes to the pupils of the Liverpool Institute, and to those who had gained honours in the examinations of the Oxford, Cambridge, and London Universities, and the Government Science and Art Classes, took place on Thursday week—Mr. Anthony Trollope presiding. The distinguished novelist presented the prizes, and in the course of the evening delivered an address. There was a large attendance.

The Rev. Henry Martin, B.A., Assistant Classical Master in Elizabeth College, Guernsey, to be Vice-Principal of the Training College, Cheltenham.

On Monday the Bishop of Winchester distributed the annual prizes at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Southwark. The reports of the examiners were most satisfactory. In the Oxford Local Examinations the school again stood at the head of the metropolitan division for first-class honours. Gunston stood at the head of the mathematical list, and also at the head of the natural science section for the whole country. He was also placed third in the first class in the section for music. He also stood high in the first class of section of English language and literature. In his person the exhibition of £70 per annum offered by Balliol and Worcester Colleges, Oxford, to the best candidate, had for the fourth time in five years been offered to a boy in St. Olave's School. Tout stood at the head of the section of English language and literature for the whole country. Thus, out of the four great divisions in examination St. Olave's School supplied the head in three.

On Wednesday the annual distribution of prizes and delivery of speeches took place in the large room of St. Saviour's Grammar School, Sumner-street, Southwark. The Bishop of Winchester presided. During the past year the following distinctions have been gained by pupils of the school:—Mr. W. H. Ruston, eighteenth Wrangler in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos; Mr. J. Coutts, Exhibition at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Mr. W. P. Palley, Preliminary Law Examination, Associate of Arts at the Oxford Senior Local Examination; Mr. J. T. Brett, Preliminary Examination at the College of Surgeons; and Mr. W. D. Grindley, certificate at the Oxford Junior Local Examination.

The Archbishop of Canterbury distributed the prizes and certificates won at the recent Oxford local examination for the Margate centre on Tuesday afternoon. His Grace, after a long address on educational subjects in general, said he did not wish to introduce controversy—and they knew there was controversy enough on the subject of education in the present day—but still he could not, feeling as he did and being who he was, rise up to speak on the subject of education in such an assembly as that without raising his solemn protest against any low idea of man's education which would teach them that it had only to do with the few fleeting years of life here on earth. If education

(he said) is to be worthy—I do not say of Christians, but of men—it must not look merely to that which is to prepare us for a few fleeting years here. It must not take that dreary view of human life which tells us that no man knows whence we come and no man knows whither we are going, and that all we have to do is to shut out contemplation of an unknown past before we were born and contemplation as to an unknown future which is to come after we are dead, and that we are only to live and labour and study and train our youth for these few fleeting years. No wonder that those who embrace this dreary view of human life should have their melancholy fits which oppress them with sadness which they cannot describe and which nothing can alleviate. No wonder that we should be anxious that the youth whom we rear should in those melancholy moments be taught to look forward to brighter thoughts—that they should not be allowed to feel that a sudden collapse will end all the results of their education. But we should teach them that, whether they live long or die early, the laborious training which they receive from us is to fit them not only for the beginning or the middle, but also for the end of life and for that which comes after it.

SCHOOL BOARDS.

The usual weekly meeting of the London School Board was held on Wednesday in the Council Chamber, Guildhall—Lord Lawrence in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., which stated that, as there were only two scholarships at present founded—one by the Mortimer Scholarship Fund, and the second by the Clothworkers' Company—he (Mr. Smith) begged to offer a third, and was prepared to place the sum of £120 for the four years' payment to the scholars who might be selected by the examiners. He was not willing at present to hand over the capital sum as an endowment, as the fashion of the free handling of endowments which prevailed at the present time rendered it doubtful whether the object he had in view—viz., the higher education of deserving but poor children—might not at a future day be frustrated by the action of some commission. He trusted that, before the week closed, the board would receive provision for a fourth scholarship. On the motion of the chairman, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Smith, and the letter was ordered to be placed on the records of the board. A long discussion took place with reference to the payment of teachers in board schools, and other business of a routine character was transacted.

A numerously-attended public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall, the object of its promoters being "to sustain and extend the unsectarian policy of the London School Board."

The Birmingham School Board election has resulted in the triumph of the candidates known as the Liberal Eight. The following names are those of the elected members:—George Dixon, Jos. Chamberlain, Miss Sturge, the Rev. C. Vince, J. S. Wright, the Rev. R. W. Dale, George Dawson, Jessie Collings, the Rev. Canon O'Sullivan (Catholic), S. S. Lloyd (Churchman), the Rev. Dr. Burgess (Churchman), S. Elkington (Churchman), U. L. Sargent (Churchman), the Rev. F. S. Dale (Churchman), the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson (Churchman).

The election of fifteen members of the Liverpool School Board took place on Wednesday. There was a very small amount of excitement exhibited in the contest.

With respect to the School Board election at Sheffield, which should have taken place on Wednesday, but which lapsed in consequence of an informality in the nominations, the Mayor is still in consultation with the Education Department. The expected issue is a re-election of the old board under a special proviso in the Education Act.

LABOUR AND WAGES.

The refusal of the coalowners of Durham to grant the miners an advance of 20 per cent upon their present prices is looked upon as the forerunner of a dispute of an alarming character.

The Ruabon colliery masters have refused the advance of 25 per cent asked for by the men. It is stated that the men will persist in their demand.

One of the Scotch miners' unions has passed a resolution to fine every member 7s. 6d. upon every occasion of his breaking the rule of the union not to work above five days a week.

A trade outrage is reported from Sheffield. Four driving-bands have been secretly cut in the cutlery-works of Messrs. G. Wostenholme, in consequence of which 200 workmen were thrown temporarily idle.

A meeting of delegates from the various engineering firms throughout the metropolis was held on Saturday evening, at which a memorial was resolved upon asking that the minimum amount of wages might be made 38s. per week.

The conference of the National Miners' Association began, on Tuesday, in Leeds, under the chairmanship of Mr. Alexander Macdonald. The president's opening speech contained the statement that there had been no strike or occasion for levy during the last twelve months. The list of delegates at the conference was read over, and an announcement made that the number of miners represented was 130,000. The president then announced that the deputation appointed to rebut the statement that the miners were the cause of the present high price of coal had come to the unanimous conclusion that the country had not suffered from this cause, and that the charge against the miners of driving trade out of the country might be met by the statement that trade had not been driven out nor lessened since the colliers' wages had been raised. The home consumption had been greater than ever, and the foreign trade had gone on increasing. The charge of bringing misery on the poor might with equal justice be brought against provision-dealers, clothiers, or house proprietors. In no sense could working miners be called the originators or promoters of such evils. The report then went into numerous details of production and demand, and justified the action of the colliers in seeking increased wages when the price of coal was rising so enormously. All that the colliers did was to seek to obtain a very moderate share of the extra money paid by coal consumers. The report concluded by urging the men to make their demands only at the proper time, and to enforce them only by legitimate and legal means. The conference lasted through the week.

The executive committee of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union met, on Monday, at Leamington. Many districts having taken premature action as to a sick and benefit club, the committee resolved that, as the National Agricultural Labourers' Union are taking necessary steps to secure on a sound basis a sick and benefit society, it is desirable that districts should await the result of the efforts of the union before attempting to undertake so important a matter without due consideration. Mr. Holloway, chairman of the Oxford district, said that he hoped to sail for New Zealand with a party of emigrants, consisting of 500 families, on Dec. 15. Various grants were made to assist intending emigrants, and it was stated that emigration, especially to New Zealand, was proceeding very satisfactorily, union agents having instructions to

give great prominence to this subject. The committee made grants of money to districts in which men were standing out against farmers who threatened a reduction of wages, and stated their determination to uphold unionists resisting such reductions. Mr. J. Cox, president of the Reformers' Union, attended to arrange for a soiree to be given to Mr. Arch, president of the National Union, on his return from Canada. The *Birmingham Post* says that Mr. Arch and Mr. Clayden, who have returned, fully believe in Canada being a most eligible field for the emigration of agricultural labourers. Mr. Arch is going to try and send out 10,000 emigrants in the spring, when he will again visit Canada, and hopes to take out with him 500 families. Mr. Arch's impression is that both Canada and the United States afford ample scope for English agricultural labourers; but, owing to the present stagnation of trade in America, he considers it would be injudicious for artisans to emigrate.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Thomas Erskine May and Sir Henry Sumner Maine have been elected benchers of the Middle Temple, *honoris causa*.

The Bank rate was lowered on Thursday from 9 per cent, to which it was raised on the 7th inst., to 8 per cent.

In acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions on the county franchise adopted at a recent meeting in Chelsea, Mr. Gladstone intimated that his own opinions on the subject remain'd as they were.

A communication has been received from Mr. Lowe intimating that, in consequence of the pressure of other more important matters, the Government cannot undertake to deal with the question of the government of the metropolis next Session.

One of the largest collections of poultry ever brought together in this country was exhibited to the public, this week, at the Crystal Palace, there being over 3600 entries. The value of the prizes was nearly £1000.

In re-electing its chairman, Colonel Hogg, the Metropolitan Board of Works paid a tribute to his impartiality and attention to business. It was prognosticated that various schemes of importance would be brought forward during the coming year.

The Court of Aldermen, at their meeting on Tuesday, passed a unanimous resolution of thanks to Sir Sydney Waterlow, the retiring Lord Mayor, for the able and satisfactory manner in which he had acted as president of the court during his year of office.

At the ordinary meeting of the Institute of British Architects, on Monday evening, the presentation was announced from Lady Tite of a large water-colour drawing representing the buildings of Inigo Jones. Mr. J. T. Perry read a paper on the "Medieval Brickwork of Pomerania."

The opening of the City and Spitalfields School of Art took place in the new school-room, Primrose street, Bishopsgate, on Thursday. Addresses were given by the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, Mr. Henry Cole, and other gentlemen, in the large hall, Skinner-street. The chair was taken by the Rev. W. Rogers.

Another death has occurred at Plaistow among the "Peculiar People" in consequence of neglect of medical remedies. The deceased, Emma Benton, suffered from erysipelas, but she preferred to trust to the Lord, and would not call medical help. The Coroner's jury expressed regret that there were no means of punishing this criminal neglect.

The number of metropolitan paupers in the last week of November was 101,481, viz.:—outdoor, 66,057; indoor, 35,424. The numbers in the corresponding week last year were 71,090 and 34,562 respectively. The vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the second week of November were 635—476 men, 132 women, and 27 children.

In consequence of an official communication received by the Lord Mayor, from which it is understood that the Prince of Wales hopes to be present at the unveiling of the equestrian statue of the Prince Consort erected by the Corporation of London at the western end of the Holborn Viaduct, the ceremony, which had been fixed for Monday next, has been postponed. It will be held, probably, early in January.

Employés of the London Post Office mustered in great force, on Tuesday night, at Finsbury-square, and marched thence in procession to Exeter Hall, where a crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held, under the presidency of Mr. Roger Eykyn, M.P. Speeches on behalf of the postmen's demand for less work and more pay were delivered by Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P., Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., Mr. W. Fowler, M.P., and Sir John Bennett.

The Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, on Monday, took occasion to refer to the subject of the expected famine in Bengal, and said that, although the Viceroy of India and others in high authority would do everything in their power, yet many benevolent people in this country had urged him to open a fund at the Mansion House for the receipt of subscriptions. No doubt the tidings which had been received were very alarming, and he would make it his business to gather all the information he could, so that, if necessary, steps should at once be taken to enable the public to give expression to their charity.

The births in London during the week ending last Saturday were 2377, and the deaths 1636, the former having been 57 above and the latter 59 below the average of the past ten years. The deaths included 105 from measles, 32 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 47 from different forms of fever, 13 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. Thus to these seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 236 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing from 171 to 231 in the four preceding weeks. The deaths from these diseases were, however, 58 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Attention is drawn by the Registrar-General to the fact that under the influence of the recent cold weather the deaths registered in London in the past three weeks have exceeded by 30 per cent those recorded in the three preceding weeks of moderate temperature. Among children and adults aged between five and sixty years the increase is equal to 20 per cent, among infants and young children under five years of age it is 33, and among persons over sixty years 45 per cent.

A Home Rule conference was opened, on Tuesday, at the Rotundo, Dublin, under the presidency of Mr. Shaw, M.P., at which resolutions were proposed and discussed claiming a separate Parliament for Ireland, which shall legislate for the internal government of that country, leaving to the Imperial Parliament all legislation in connection with the colonies and the relations of the empire with foreign countries. Large meetings in favour of the release of the remaining Fenians in prison were held on Sunday at Belfast and Waterford. A Home Rule meeting was held at Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim, on Saturday. Baron Pfrench has given in his adhesion to Home Rule principles.

LAW AND POLICE.

Sir John Duke Coleridge was sworn in as a Judge, on Wednesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, and afterwards took his seat as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. The appeal of Lord Rendlesham from a decision of the revising barrister for East Suffolk came before the Court of Common Pleas on the same day. The name of his Lordship, who is an Irish peer, had been struck off the list of county electors, as not being entitled to vote in the election of members of the House of Commons; and the Judges—consisting of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Justices Keating, Brett, and Grove—unanimously held that the revising barrister was right. The appeal was therefore dismissed, with costs.

In the Birmingham County Court an insolvent was sued for an original debt, on the ground that the post-office order by which his dividend had been remitted to him was not a legal tender, and that it had arrived a day late. The Judge decided in favour of a post-office order being a legal tender.

The case of Mr. Youghusband [Christian] was decided in the Court of Criminal Appeal last Saturday. He had been convicted, at the Central Criminal Court, for having converted to his own use a cheque for £336, intrusted to him as a stockbroker by a widow. His counsel on the trial raised a legal point which Mr. Justice Honyman reserved for the superior Court. The conviction was now confirmed.

On the reopening of the Tichborne trial, on Monday, Mr. Hawkins applied for a further adjournment, on account of the non-arrival of his American witnesses. Some from New York are expected on Saturday, but one from New Orleans cannot arrive till next Tuesday. Dr. Kenely opposed the motion for adjournment on the general ground that their Lordships had no power to adjourn, and also on the insufficiency of the affidavit respecting the American evidence. The first point was argued at length by Mr. McMahon, who contended that there were no precedents, and quoted against it one of the reports of the Common Law Commissioners, which had been drawn up by the Lord Chief Justice himself. He cited an Act of William IV., which suggested doubts if the Court had power to sit as long as it had none. Nevertheless, the adjournment was granted, Mr. Hawkins undertaking to be prepared to go on when the Court resumes, on the 27th inst.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Thursday, Robert Richmond, sixty-four, who was convicted in September last of stealing silk to the amount of £120, the property of Mr. Robert Senecal, silk manufacturer, of Spital-square, was brought up for judgment. His total defalcations amounted to £1000. The Judge said this was an offence calling for a severe sentence, which was that the prisoner should be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years.

At the Mansion House, on Monday, a man was sentenced to seven days' hard labour for obtaining money under false pretences. He had called on Mr. Samuel Price, a solicitor in Cheap-side, and, under pretence of being a distressed attorney from Holywell, in Flintshire, had told a tale of woe, which extorted from the sympathising man of law the price of a dinner. It afterwards transpired that the name of a respectable Welsh lawyer had been nefariously used in the affair; and hence the charge and its result.

At Bow-street, yesterday week, a firework-maker was fined £20 for having manufactured fireworks in an unlicensed house, and for illegally storing material for the preparation of the same. At Guildhall, a resident of Notting-hill was fined 40s. for having attempted to defraud the Metropolitan Railway Company, and for using abusive language to some of the officials. At Marlborough-street a case was heard in which a Frenchman, living in Berwick-street, was prosecuted for forging the trademark of MM. Moët and Chandon. The defendant was remanded on bail.

Extensive charges of forgery and embezzlement were preferred at Guildhall, on Tuesday, against William Gwinnett Davies, a managing clerk in the office of a firm of solicitors, in Basinghall-street. The prisoner was remanded.

The time of metropolitan police magistrates has of late been taken up in an unusual degree in the investigation of charges of robbery from employers. At the Mansion House, on Saturday, there were four cases of this description, one of the defendants being in the service of Alderman Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P. In none of the instances, however, did the prosecutor appear, and the Lord Mayor dealt with them as belonging to the category of unlawful possession, and imposed fines. At Guildhall two receiving porters were convicted, on their own confessions, of stealing from their respective employers, and each of them was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. In another case the punishment was one month's imprisonment, with hard labour. At Bow-street three men employed by the Civil Service Supply Association were brought up on similar charges, and a fourth was accused of receiving the stolen property with a guilty knowledge. A remand was granted.

George Wilson, who stands charged with murdering his son, Thomas Wilson, by striking him on the head with an axe, has been finally examined at Clerkenwell Police Court and committed for trial. The evidence disclosed mental aberration, which, however, the magistrate observed, would be a question for the jury to consider.

The persons convicted of various robberies on the premises of the London and North-Western Railway Company were brought up for judgment at the Middlesex Sessions on Wednesday. Goozee and Taylor were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude; Barnard to seven years'; Hobson, Gray, Dalton, and Brooks to five years' penal servitude; and Pearce to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. As soon as the sentences were pronounced, the wives and relatives of the prisoners, who had been seated behind the dock, set up a violent scream, rose up, and, with uplifted arms, implored the Judge for mercy, and one or two fell down in fits, and were with difficulty carried out of the court.

Seven years' penal servitude is the sentence passed on Daniel Donoghue, the dock-thief who had a fierce struggle with the Millwall watchman, Terence Reilly, and his dog. The animal was thrown by the prisoner into the dock. Mr. Serjeant Cox complimented Reilly, and ordered him a reward of £2.

A sensational episode occurred during the trial of a clerk and a carman in the employment of the Great Western Railway Company for the theft of 600 chairs. Three men, who were called as witnesses to the sale of the chairs by the prisoners, so implicated themselves by their evidence that the solicitor for the railway company gave them into custody for receiving. Sentence was deferred on the original prisoners.

Several adulteration cases have been before the metropolitan police magistrates. At Worship-street Edward James, a tea-dealer, carrying on business in Kingsland High-street, was summoned for selling adulterated tea. Dr. Tripe, the analyst for the district, said he found the "tea" contained 84 per cent of iron, sand, and small stones, "not necessarily injurious to

health." The tea was green, of a very mixed quality, and was "faced." The defendant read a long statement in his defence, denying his responsibility of the adulteration, and urging that, as the Government enforced a duty of 6d. a lb. on it as "tea," they should take the responsibility of ascertaining its condition. Mr. Hannay imposed a fine of 20s., and 12s. 6d. costs. At Marlborough-street Mrs. Ann Horton, 15, Denmark-street, was summoned for selling milk alleged to be adulterated with water. Dr. Redmond, analyst to the Board of Works, St. Giles's, said that, in addition to the removal of the cream, there was an adulteration by water of 10 per cent; in fact, the milk might be called skimmed milk adulterated with water. Mr. Newton fined the defendant 20s., and 2s. costs. At the same court Robert Cunningham, 1, Lloyd-court, was summoned for a like offence. A fine was inflicted of 5s., and costs. A cowkeeper and dairyman was convicted at Clerkenwell on Wednesday of having sold adulterated milk, and was fined £3 and costs. Two bad-meat cases have been disposed of at Guildhall. Benjamin Manton, butcher, of Bedford, for sending diseased pork to the London market, was fined £5 and £2 costs, which he paid. William Stephenson, described as a meat-factor, of Leicester, who had sent unwholesome mutton to London, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. For attempting to convey to market the carcass of a pig which was in an unwholesome state, a butcher at Twickenham was fined, on Saturday, 10s. Defendant had said that "it was as good as half the meat sent to Twickenham, and quite good enough for sausages." At Doncaster Henry Simpson, a wholesale butcher who exposed meat in a shocking state of unwholesomeness, was fined £11.

Eight tradesmen were charged at Southwark, on Tuesday, with Sunday trading, and were severally fined 3s. and costs.

At Worship-street, on Tuesday, George Willis, a young man, was committed for trial for highway robbery and violence.

A man, aged seventy-five years, was charged at the Preston County Police Court, on Monday, for the twentieth time, with poaching, and committed to prison for three months, with hard labour. It is said that if the old man lives to get half way through his latest sentence he will have spent twenty Christmas Days in prison.

A lamentable instance of homicidal mania has occurred among the Tipperary constabulary. Two officers left the barracks together, both armed, and when proceeding along the road-side one of them took the life of his comrade, running him through the body with his bayonet and then beating in his skull with the butt-end of his rifle. The homicide next inflicted a gash in his own throat, from which he died soon after reaching his lodgings.

DISASTERS.

The Court of Inquiry at Hull into the loss of the steamer *Anlaby* has suspended the captain's certificate for six months.

Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P., met with an accident, on Wednesday night, at Lichfield railway station. In going to the high level station he slipped and fell heavily on his head. He was taken up insensible, and remained in that state for five minutes, but was afterwards able to proceed to his residence at Rangemore.

The Board of Trade inquiry respecting the loss of the steamship *Beulah*, of North Shields, after three days' hearing, was concluded on Monday. Captain Wright's certificate was returned, and the Court recommended the Board of Trade to have a survey respecting the sunken rock off Cape de Gatt, on which the steamer struck and foundered.

Broadlands, near Romsey, Hants, the seat of the late Lord Palmerston, now occupied by his stepson, the Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, M.P., narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Sunday last. Holland's Mill, one of the finest cotton-factories in Lancashire, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The mill contained 90,000 spindles, and 500 hands will be thrown out of employment by the disaster. Of five fires which occurred in London on Tuesday night three were caused by the upsetting and careless use of paraffine or spirit lamps.

A collision occurred on Sunday night between the Dutch ship *Kanagawa*, 1200 tons register, which was running down the Channel before a strong easterly wind, and a steamship, the name of which is not known. The steamer shifted her course three times as the vessels neared each other. The steamship's side lights and masthead light continued to show, when suddenly her course was shifted to right across the ship's bows, and the officer commanding was heard to cry "Full speed ahead!" The result of this change was that the steamship—evidently a large vessel—came down with terrific force on the *Kanagawa*, tore away her bowsprit, head-gear, and fore-castle bulwarks, and started her butts and seams forward, threw her over on her beam-ends, and she narrowly escaped foundering. Three of the seamen of the *Kanagawa* are missing. The conduct of the steamship has caused great indignation, and a liberal reward is offered for any assistance in tracing her. The *Kanagawa* has been taken into Plymouth for repairs.

In the year ended March 31 last there were 1,013,884 packs of playing-cards on which the stamp duty of 3d. per pack was paid, producing £13,048 11s.

Attempting to stop a prize-fight, near Birmingham, three policemen were brutally maltreated, one of them receiving such injuries as to endanger his life. The fight was resumed and brought to a close after the constables had been disposed of.

Whatever brings England and the United States into more intimate connection is a gain to both. We are, consequently, glad to observe the increasing circulation in this country of American magazines, one of which, at least, is of first-rate quality. One of the principal attractions of the *Atlantic Monthly* is this month brought to a close by the termination, for the present, of Mr. R. Dale Owen's most interesting autobiography. He indicates, however, an intention of resuming his narrative on a future occasion, and narrating the circumstances which induced him to embrace the principles of "Spiritualism," so repugnant to the convictions of his youth. The history cannot fail to possess high interest in a psychological point of view. The account of the late Mr. Chase is a most pleasing picture of that great national blessing—a great citizen. "Gunnar" and "Honest John Vane" are excellent fictions of widely different classes; and the poetry is, as usual, far in advance of that of any English magazine. *Scribner's Monthly* is by no means on the same literary level, but contains two remarkable contributions—a history of St. Alban's Abbey, by Mr. Froude, the first of a series on the abbeys of England, and one on the present condition of Louisiana, illustrated by most excellent woodcuts. The misfortunes of this luckless State are truly deplorable; but never did any community more wilfully bring its calamities upon itself. Some of the notes upon American society at the end of the magazines are also interesting, and prove that all Americans are not addicted to immoderate self-glorification. *Old and New* is chiefly remarkable for several papers on the financial crisis, including a project for the abolition of gold as a circulating medium.



A WHITE-BEER ROOM, BERLIN.

VICE-CHANCELLOR HALL.

The new Vice-Chancellor appointed successor to the late Sir John Wickens took his seat in his court last week. "Mr. Charles Hall," says the *Solicitors' Journal*, "is well known to our readers as a lawyer of great experience and eminence. He was for a considerable time one of the conveyancing counsel to the Court of Chancery, which appointment he only recently resigned, and is an acknowledged authority on the law of real property. His general practice in the court has also been very extensive. Mr. Hall was called to the Bar in the year 1838, and, like his predecessor, has never worn a silk gown." The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins.

A BERLIN BEER-CELLAR.

One of the first things that strikes a stranger in Berlin is the apparent absence of anything like the London public-house and that of the Paris marchand-de-vins. But one very soon discovers that, in addition to the ample provision for drinking at all places of public entertainment, there are an endless number of shady beer-gardens in the very heart of the city, which are screened by the fronts of the houses, and are completely invisible from the street. Moreover, in most localities the basement of every fifth house is a "Bier-Local" or a "Wein-Stube;" in other words, they are cellars where inebriating liquids are consumed. This ingenious system of hiding the insobriety of the capital from the general gaze is certainly peculiar, and might be imitated with advantage in our own large towns. Whether it is due to a sense of shame on the part of the Berliuese themselves, or whether it is the authorities who prescribe this concealment of one the vices of the capital behind brick walls and in the bowels of the earth, might be difficult to say. The scene represented in our Artist's sketch is the interior of a white-beer cellar. Here crowd the lovers of that very frothy beverage which at



VICE-CHANCELLOR CHARLES HALL.

Berlin is called white beer. The landlord who pours it out of a huge stone bottle into a big goblet of glass, was once a favourite comic actor, but retired from the stage ten years ago. The company, as may be seen from their appearance, are of mixed ranks and characters; among these toppers are the pensioned old soldier, the city tradesman, the University student, the counting-house clerk, and the street porter in his uniform of service. They all imbibe the refreshing draught of white beer, and inhale the atmosphere of this cellar, heavily laden with smoke of foreign or German tobacco. This is one way of seeking pleasure at Berlin.

"PASSING SHOWERS:
FOREST OF GLENTANNER,
ABERDEENSHIRE."

The picture we engrave was in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, and is the work of a young landscape-painter—Mr. E. A. Waterlow—of whom the public may, with us, entertain high expectations. The subject and "point of station" are admirably well chosen, and the treatment throughout evinces artistic feeling. The scene is one of the many picturesque views among the wilds of distant Aberdeenshire. It comprises almost every element of pictorial landscape. Mountain and valley, or "glen," forest and field, river and rapid, rock and boulder, cloud and mist, sunshine and rain, contribute to complete the comprehensive panorama. The herd of deer so skilfully introduced in the mid-distance serve to break the far-reaching solitude where nothing living besides intrudes. They are picking their way to safer haunts, through the shallows of the point of land that is threatened to be submerged ere long by the swelling flood of the stream in spate. A sturdy stag and an adventurous buck lead the way, and in another minute they, followed by the whole herd, may be bravely stemming the swift mid-current. Further variety and



"PASSING SHOWERS - FOREST OF GLENTANNER, ABERDEENSHIRE," BY E. A. WATERLOW.

NEW MUSIC.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE (No. 105) contains a New Waltz, "Idora," composed expressly for this Magazine, by DAN GODFREY, Bandmaster, Grenadier Guards, in addition to the following Dance Music:—
 ECHOS AUS DEM HEIMATHLAND WALTZ. Karl Meyer.
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MENDING THE OLD CRADLE.

BY A. STOCKS.



THE DUC DE BROGLIE, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN FRANCE.



A SHIP ON FIRE IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.



WRECK OF A SCHOONER AT DOVER.

BY THE WAY.

Abd-el-Kader has died, and, it is said, at Mecca, to which holy place he made a pilgrimage in extreme youth, and again in 1828, when he was about twenty. His name has so long ceased to be heard that the news will produce slight impression on the majority of readers. Yet the old hero must not be permitted to pass away without a word of tribute. Some must remember his history, and how, when the French set themselves in earnest to conquer Algiers, Abd-el-Kader, a highly-educated and conspicuously pious man, began to preach a holy war. He gathered large armies and waged deadly strife with the French, and at length, in 1834, obtained recognition from them as the Emir of Muscara. A sort of treaty was made between him and the French; but it was soon broken, and war on a larger scale followed, until, in 1835, the Emir inflicted a signal defeat upon the invaders. Then, of course, the great nation was roused to strike hard; yet Marshal Bugeaud by no means crushed his enemy, and, indeed, found it best to confirm him in his title, with increased territory. Then the indomitable Emir "lengthened his cords and strengthened his stakes," and there came another outbreak, the indignation of France awoke, and it was resolved to bring the contest to an end at any price. Bugeaud acted with immense energy, and in 1842 Algiers was declared to belong to France, and the Emir was a "rebel." Still he fought on and on, harassing the French inconceivably, and allying himself with Morocco, on which, in consequence, he brought down French vengeance. European skill and courage at length proved too much for him, and General Lamoricière, who had resolutely hunted him down, received him as a prisoner in 1847, but granted, as did the Duc d'Aumale, condition that Abd-el-Kader should be sent to Alexandria or Acre. The French Government would not ratify these terms (possibly remembering that Napoleon, sent to Elba, gave some subsequent trouble to his victors), and the Emir was kept in one prison or another—but treated indulgently—until the late Emperor released him, in 1852. The hero's work was then over. He lived in retirement, but in 1855 came to Paris to see Louis Napoleon and to visit the Exhibition. He has since remained in obscurity, but has occasionally been heard of doing kindly and generous actions, and it is pleasant to read that he has died in the sacred city, with all the consolations of his faith. For

'Tis the cause that alone should give grace to the fight,
And win for the champion a smile;
But honour be done to the true-hearted knight,
Let the steel that has cloven the way for the right
Have been tempered in Seine or in Nile.

To the gunpowder part of the good news from the Gold Coast ample reference is made elsewhere. We may just note here that the flora of the district seems to have excited the enthusiastic homage of all the correspondents. Though marching on a novel and dangerous business, and though suffering from the effects of the abominable odours of the marsh land, these gentlemen were not prevented from paying the closest attention to the glories of the flowers which were seen in such profusion of splendour. Unconsciously the writers have produced a novel artistic contrast by the introduction of these delightful descriptions, which we specially commend to our own readers. People who have hitherto been able to form only a squalid and gloomy idea of the country in which we are at war will find their impressions greatly brightened by being told that our soldiers advance to battle with the blacks through riches which might be imagined by Mr. Beverly when inventing the "Treasure Garden of Queen Flora, and Home of Ten Thousand Flowers."

Really, Mr. Lowe "must just be a proud man the day," as the Scotch say. A deputation of licensed victuallers waited upon the Home Secretary, and he so astounded them, in the first place, by not giving them a severe jobation, and so delighted them, in the second, by his affable, nay, genial manner, that their leader has felt it a duty to give Mr. Lowe a public testimonial of character. Certainly, there are occasions when praise is not exactly desirable, inasmuch as it sometimes implies that what was expected was conduct worthy of dispraise. Perhaps, on the whole, a more delicate compliment would have been paid Mr. Lowe by the acceptance of his gentlemanly behaviour as matter of course. But, again, a certain class do not see anything rude in saying that a man "can be very much of a gentleman when he likes," as if a gentleman ever liked to be anything else. We hope that Mr. Lowe will not be unduly elated at the testimonial from the victuallers; we perform the part of the attendant in the Roman triumph, whose duty was to whisper to the crowned victor, *Ne sibi placeret!*—"Remember that thou art but a man!"

Another lull in the monster trial, which we all hoped would at this time be rapidly proceeding to an end. Nearly another fortnight was conceded on Monday—that is, the work begins again next Thursday. The prosecution required leisure to find out what the new witnesses from America have to say. No doubt that time will be saved and the interests of justice will be promoted by counsel being able to shape the examination in a compact form, and with a distinct purpose, or the Court would not have granted the delay. It may have been noted that to a railway rearrangement was due the fact that the Lord Chief Justice could not get to town on Monday until late in the day. His Lordship has been in the habit of working in the "off" days on board his yacht, and he could hardly do a wiser thing than escape from the effluvia of a crowded court into the sea air. But the train by which he was accustomed to come up had been taken off the line. Considering what railway officials are, and the exquisite courtesies they display on all occasions, some persons are weak enough to wonder that nobody had the grace to remind Sir Alexander of the change; and certainly the dispatch of a time-bill, with a red smear and a halfpenny stamp, would not have ruined the company which the Lord Chief Justice had been patronising for months. We do not share that weakness.

A late Indian letter states that considerable sensation has been caused by the act of a gentleman named Melville, long "a name of worship" in India, who had been a great many years a covenanted servant. He has embraced the Mohammedan religion, and taken an Oriental name. He has done this for the same cause that loses Mark Antony the world at Drury Lane every evening. Mr. Melville wished to espouse a lowly-born maiden of the Mohammedan faith, as King Cophetua loved the beggar-maid. It is proposed, or at least suggested, that he should be visited with such official punishment as can be inflicted—that is to say, he is not to be employed outside the conditions of his covenant. Now, if it were not that he is stated to have a Christian wife besides the Mohammedan one, we should unhesitatingly say that such a course would be abominable persecution. Since when has our Government learned to punish a man for changing his religion? And, considering that the Queen of England sways more Mohammedans than any other Sovereign, it might be considered also, whether this kind of insult to their creed be judicious or generous.—We suppose that in the interest of Philistia we had better say, as of course the fact is, that we deeply regret that an educated

man should be so absurd as to prefer the Mohammedan creed to our own. But that is beside the question. Let society mark the eccentricity in its own way, but Government has no concern with the creed of non-ecclesiastical servants of the public. If the gentleman were a clergyman, who had sworn that he would teach Protestantism, and yet taught hybrid Romanism, retaining the money given him to teach the former, it would be a different question. But it is not for the Ministers of the Empress of India to punish a man for preferring belief in the mission of Mohammed.

THE DUC DE BROGLIE.

The President of the Council of Ministers in Marshal MacMahon's French Government is a Liberal statesman, of the Moderate or Constitutional party. Charles Jacques Victor Albert de Broglie is eldest son of the late Duc de Broglie, Achille Charles Léonce Victor de Broglie, who died three years ago, and who held office under M. Guizot in 1832 and 1834, and was, in 1851, a member of the National Assembly suppressed by Louis Napoleon's coup-d'état. The Duke's ancestors, in the eighteenth century and during the reign of Louis XIV., were distinguished military servants of the ancient Monarchy. They bore the title of Prince. Three of them in succession won the rank of Marshal of France; the next, as a Royalist, emigrated to Russia at the Revolution between 1789 and 1793; but his son, who was father of the late Duke and grandfather of the present one, chose the side of the democratic party, and was guillotined under its Reign of Terror. The subject of this notice was born in June, 1821. He was educated at the University of Paris. Taking political literature for his career, he became one of the editors of the *Correspondant*, in which journal, with the late Count de Montalembert, he advocated respect for the Catholic religion combined with the principles of constitutional liberty. He proceeded to enter the diplomatic service, and was secretary to the embassies at Madrid and at Rome. After the revolution of 1848 he retired for a long time from public life, but was elected a member of the French Academy in 1862, upon the ground of his literary reputation. His chief work, of other than a polemical character, is that on the "History of the Church under the Roman Empire in the Fourth Century." In 1871, after the fall of the Empire, the Duc de Broglie was elected a member of the Versailles National Assembly; but he was soon afterwards appointed by M. Thiers to be French Ambassador in London. This post he lately relinquished to hold the chief place in the Ministry formed by Marshal MacMahon. We have engraved the portrait of the Duc de Broglie after a photograph by Reutlinger, of Paris.

A BURNING SHIP IN HARBOUR.

A terrifying sight, accompanied with serious disaster to property and some loss of life, was beheld in Kingstown harbour, Dublin Bay, at midnight on Sunday week. The ship Nagpore, a very fine iron-built vessel of 1500 tons burden, on her voyage home from Calcutta to Liverpool with a cargo of jute, cotton, hempseed, and fifty tons of saltpetre, and with a crew of thirty-seven men, had been discovered to be on fire, when off the Isle of Man, at five o'clock in the evening that day. The captain at once determined to run before the wind, a strong gale from E.S.E., and get into Kingstown Harbour, while the pumps were worked to extinguish the fire, if possible, by throwing water into the hold and between decks. The crew were greatly alarmed lest the saltpetre should explode and blow them all up; the decks, too, became so hot that they could hardly keep their footing. Nevertheless, they persevered in their work, and the ship got into Dublin Bay at half past ten o'clock, and made her way into Kingstown. The ship was a clipper, fully rigged; every inch of canvas was set, and the sails were oiled to catch the wind better; she drove in at a furious speed before the gale. The crew were so much engrossed with fears and cares for their own safety, that they did nothing to shorten sail or slacken speed. In this plight the Nagpore, shortly before twelve o'clock at night, dashed round the East Pier, and into the harbour. She caused a great fright among the vessels anchored there, most of which instantly attempted to clear out of the way, a matter not easily accomplished in the rough state of the weather. First, the ship ran foul of the schooner Pilot, from Wexford, laden with coals, which was very seriously damaged, the bowsprit and mainmast being lost. The crew were able to scramble on board the ship; but the master, Mr. English, was unfortunately crushed between the vessels, and sank. The ship then fouled the schooner Margaret, of Llanelly, in Wales; she filled at once and sank, the crew escaping likewise on board the ship which had been the cause of the disaster. A trader, the Diligence, and also a trawler, came to grief from collision with the ill-fated ship, whose anchors had in the meantime been cast, but dragged, in consequence of the speed with which she entered the harbour, and the force of the wind. She was finally brought to, opposite the Royal Irish Yacht Club, in about 20 ft. of water at full tide. Captain Barnes, Commander of the cutter Fanny, Commander Seymour, R.N. of the Coastguard, Captain Richard Hutchinson, R.N., and Mr. John Francis, with the harbour master's crew, boarded the vessel, and remained all night, throwing water into the hold on the burning cargo. At half-past nine in the morning the Dublin City fire brigade, under Captain Ingram, arrived with three hand-engines, one of which was placed in a boat and laid alongside the ship; but it was found impossible to work it, so rough was the water. After a consultation between Captain Barnes, of the Fanny, and Captain Ingram, it was determined to send a few round shot into the burning vessel between wind and water. If the fire had reached the saltpetre and an explosion had taken place, considerable damage might have been done, not only to the shipping in the harbour, but to Kingstown itself. The crew were ordered forward out of danger, and the Fanny sent half a dozen 6-lb. shot through the sides of the vessel below the water-line. The Nagpore then began to fill and settle down. She had settled on the bottom at about one o'clock, and, as the water was a foot or two above her deck, all danger was over. The Nagpore is the property of Messrs. McKinnon and Co., Liverpool. The ship and cargo were estimated at £75,000. The vessel, however, has since been floated. Our Illustration is from a sketch by Mr. T. N. Deane.

A WRECK AT DOVER.

Mr. J. R. Kirby, of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, contributes to our Journal his sketch of the wreck of a schooner at Dover on Sunday week, with the following account:—
"As the inhabitants of Dover were preparing for church on Sunday morning, the wind blowing a gale from E.S.E., they were startled by the sudden preparation for launching the life-boat. On looking out they perceived that a large billyboy schooner had struck the rocks outside the harbour's mouth, and was inevitably doomed to quick destruction. It was evident that the only thing to be done was to endeavour to save the lives of the crew. The life-boat was soon launched at the usual

place, the stone apron opposite Waterloo-crescent, and was on her way to the schooner, which had in the mean time been driven, by the seas that were continually striking her, close to the south pier head. She came so close to the pier that it became possible to rescue the crew by means of ropes and other appliances. But one poor fellow, the master, had his leg broken, and was otherwise seriously injured, in this operation. The men being saved, there was no need of the life-boat; and she was pulled by her crew back into the harbour. The doomed schooner, after bravely resisting the heavy seas about a quarter of an hour, was at last struck by an unusually heavy one. She was seen literally to dissolve into innumerable fragments of planks, most of which floated into the harbour till it appeared to be quite covered with them. The sketch was taken at the time the crew were being rescued. The schooner was the Ocean Queen, loaded with wheat, and bound to Calais. She had been fouled by a steamer in Yarmouth Roads, and had four feet of water in her hold when she struck; hence the apparently desperate resolution of the master in attempting to take the harbour before there was water for her.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It is universally acknowledged that Mr. Trevelyan was the pioneer of that sweeping Army reform which has been proceeding of late years. Now he has undertaken to lead the van on the question of the assimilation of the county and borough franchise. His bill of last Session having that object, though it did not go beyond the inchoate stage, was in the abstract a success, and everyone now believes that it will be taken up next year by the Government. In the mean time its author is putting the subject before the country, as his manner is with any question that he stands godfather to; and he has opened his itinerary at Sheffield, which is as good as any other place, though no particular reason may be observed for the choice, at least by the uninitiated. Perhaps Mr. Trevelyan may see, what others more obtuse than he do not, an advantage in having Mr. Mundella for his immediate "follower and henchman," and so went to Sheffield, which that gentleman more or less represents. Of him it may be said that his out-of-session activity has been very great this year, and several constituencies, other than his own, have had the benefit of his nervous eloquence and breadth of political view. It was not a bad idea of Mr. Charles Reed, while he is canvassing the municipal electors of Hackney to give him his seat as their representative at the School Board of London, to appear in his other capacity as member for the borough, and deliver his annual extra-Parliamentary exercitation. Despite of a little sing-song in his delivery, Mr. Reed is a very good, even a pleasant, speaker, while his capacity for his dual membership is undeniable. There is therefore no doubt that he will continue to hold his places in the House and at the School Board, and that the chairmanship of the latter will fall to him as a certainty.

Any person for the first time hearing Mr. Hinde Palmer addressing the House would probably be reminded of that which is said to be a sight for the gods—a good man struggling with difficulties. He is fluent enough, and earnest enough, but there is a sort of melancholy tone about him which seems to be generated by a consciousness that he has never been sufficiently appreciated; that he has a great deal in him which he cannot get out in such quantity as he would desire; in fact, that he does not succeed in wholly liberating his mind. And yet in a certain sense he is at present one of the most appreciated of members, for did not the electors of Lincoln, at the last general election, return him voluntarily and spontaneously in his absence, and without his being at that time a candidate? To be sure, he had failed three times before to gain the suffrages of the electors of that town, which is traditionally supposed to have some special attraction for the great enemy of mankind; and therefore his having been chosen, and in such a manner, at last, may well be set down rather to a desire to render him compensation than to caprice. A speech of his to his constituents very recently was as good a defence of the Government as might be expected from a practised advocate who had prepared his own brief.

The House as an audience generally knows nothing of Lord Arthur Russell, the member for Tavistock; but socially within its precincts he is well known and esteemed. He has been addressing the constituents of the Duke of Bedford—which is the same thing as saying his own—at the snug little family borough, and he delivered rather a curious speech. His inspiration (as was only natural) seemed to come from Earl Russell, who has for some time been enacting the part of the "candid friend" to the present Ministry with especial pointedness. Lord Arthur takes the notorious "rest and be thankful" axiom of his noble relative and political sponsor for his text; and insinuated, and something more, that the country is rather tired of the Gladstonian policy of bringing down ancient institutions with a resounding crash; and he even seems to think that the prospects of the Tories are, on the whole, promising. In short, he presented a specimen of that Whiggery which once did duty for Radicalism, and which is now in a fossil state, as represented by Earl Russell, who, in times past, was its special type.

Amongst the novelties imported into the House at the last general election was Mr. Pemberton, who sprang up a full-grown county member at once. As a member, he gives the idea that he could do a great deal more than he has done, which has been only the injection of a smart speechlet or two into the crevices of important debates. But the other day, somewhere in Kent—a division of which he represents—he gave a larger taste of his quality, and showed that that quality is very good. In a word, he took Mr. Bright for his theme, and handled some of the special utterances of that gentleman, which have been taken up as watch words by the extreme Liberals, in a masterly manner, from his own point of view. It is not too much to affirm that he ingeniously showed that many of those sayings of Mr. Bright, which have been adopted by the Liberas as shibboleths, are mere phrases, signifying little or nothing when reduced to practical tests. This was as bold as it was ingenious; and, whatever may be the opinion of some people of the argument, nobody can deny the skill of the arguer.

Perhaps the ardency of the Liberals of Bristol, which induced them to get up political festivities precedent to the great anniversary of "Colston," may have had a depressing influence on their party gathering of that day. Efforts were probably made to enlist a Cabinet Minister or two for the occasion, but they were not successful; and only two Peers—one of whom is an Under-Secretary and the other the Master of the Buckhounds—and the Solicitor-General, then in the process of transition to the Attorney-Generalship, were there to represent the Government at the "Anchor" branch of the "Colston" Institution. To be sure, the Marquis of Lansdowne did his best, and Mr. Henry James was vivacious and pointed; but, somehow, the chronicle of the Liberal section of the annual canonisation of Colston does not give an idea of any special animation. As to the "Dolphin," which is the Tory side of the festival, the assemblage was still less sensational. Beginning with the end of the

list of more or less celebrities present, it may be said that one could not expect much that was lively from Mr. R. N. Fowler, amiable and sympathetic as he is towards all men, and even to all politicians; Mr. Richard Bright, being from Somersetshire, could not be expected to be brilliant; and even Mr. Neville-Granville did not exactly coruscate as he sometimes does in a small way. The battle-horse of the occasion was Mr. Stephen Cave, who is a sage, grave man and member, weighty of opinion on finance, and measured and sententious in his utterances. But he affects humour, and really he does now and then manufacture elaborate witticisms and ponderous jokes, which, pronounced in a sepulchral tone, and with a visage of the most portentous immobility, at first cause an inclination to laugh; but ere the cachinnation is completely formed there comes a reaction, and it dies away abortively in a sense of sadness. But surely there might have been expected some enlivening from Mr. Greene, who had come from far Bury St. Edmunds. He is the very Yorick of the Conservative party in the House, a man of infinite jest, who sets the benches in a roar whenever he speaks, whether it be in a plaintive or an excited vein, to both of which he is prone, and one does not know in which he is most amusing. In truth, he is as much in earnest as Mr. Cave appears to be; but he shows it in an odd way, for he cannot open his mouth but out there flies a trope, though he jokes lachrymously and almost with tears in his eyes. At Bristol he had, as he naturally would, a high place assigned him in the list of speakers; but he was apparently not himself, for he seems to have only pronounced a serious political creed, and no mirth-raising is attributed to him. It is conceivable that, being positively and bona fide serious, he must have been unendurable.

There have been many efforts made during the recess to show that Mr. Bouvier had reconciled his differences with the Government—differences, it is said, arising from non-appreciation of his merits as a would-be official. It was supposed that those severe bombardments on the rear of the Ministers which he gave out last Session were caused by his not having been invited to enter their ranks. A change, it was whispered, had, however, come over him, because he had been offered places, from the Postmaster-Generalship up to the Home Secretaryship. Let anyone who cherished this idea only consider a speech he has just delivered to his constituents, and be disillusioned. To be sure, all the vacant offices have been filled up, and neither of them by him; so he may have relapsed into his old bitterness of spirit.

MUSIC.

The second season of the Wagner Society began well, on Friday week, when a series of six concerts was inaugurated—the success of the three performances given in February, March, and May last having led to this extension of the scheme. Another change is that the selections from the music of Richard Wagner will be interspersed with pieces by the acknowledged great composers from Bach to the present time. The specimens from Wagner given at the concert now referred to consisted of the “Meeting of the Master-Singers” and the introduction to the third act of the opera, “Die Meister-Singer von Nürnberg,” a work which, although dating after his “Tannhäuser” and “Lohengrin,” is less elaborate in design and detail than his subsequent works. The second of the pieces just named had been given with much effect at two of the previous concerts of the society, and again pleased greatly, having had to be repeated. The other extract lost much by the absence of the requisite voices of the twelve master-singers, without which features of the score it should not have been given. The remainder of the programme consisted of Spontini's overture to “Olympia,” that by Berlioz to “King Lear,” and Beethoven's symphony in C minor, all having been splendidly played by a fine orchestra, ably conducted by Mr. Edward Dannreuther. Among the many points of interest at the concert referred to was the extraordinary pianoforte-playing of Dr. Hans von Bülow, as displayed in a very long, and in some portions very dry, concerto by Joachim Raff, and in Liszt's brilliant fantasia on Hungarian airs. In both these performances the great pianist manifested those high and exceptional powers on which we have several times commented. The applause was enthusiastic, especially after the fantasia. Apart from the special purpose of the society—the appropriation of surplus profits to the fulfilment of the projected production of Wagner's newest operas at Bayreuth in 1875—must be recognised the care and preparation exercised in the performances at these concerts, at which a band of about eighty of the best orchestral players is engaged, and thorough rehearsals are ensured.

Bach's St. Matthew “Passion Music” was very finely given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday week, conducted by Mr. Barnby, as on several previous occasions. The principal singers were Miss Spiller, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Thureley Beale, and Mr. Pope. The choruses and chorales were very impressively rendered by the gigantic choir. In association with the solo pieces, noticeable features were the admirable flute obbligato of Mr. Svendsen to the soprano air “For love my Saviour suffered” (sung by Miss Spiller), and Mr. Pollitzer's skilful execution of the elaborate violin solo associated with the contralto air “Have mercy upon me” (sung by Madame Patey). Dr. Stainer presided at the organ, and Mr. Randegger at the pianoforte. The third concert of the society's second season will take place on the 27th inst., when Handel's “Israel in Egypt” will be given.

Last week's Saturday afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace was the seventh of the new series, and the selection included the first performance there of a work by Mr. Silas—an “Elegy” for pianoforte and orchestra, the principal part in which was played by the composer, who has long been distinguished as a clever pianist, as well as by many skilful productions, both instrumental and vocal. The piece referred to contains some effective writing, both for the orchestra and the solo instrument, and it was exceedingly well played in both respects. In this and in two unaccompanied solos, also of his own composition, Mr. Silas was warmly applauded. Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A), Mendelssohn's overture to “Ruy Blas,” and that by Gade entitled “Hamlet”—all finely rendered—made up an interesting instrumental selection. Madame Edna Hall, a débutante, was very favourably received in her two solos—the scena from “Der Freischütz” and a song by Robert Franz; and Madame Patey sang, with her usual success, Haydn's “Spirit Song,” and Giordani's aria, “Caro mio ben,” the latter of which had to be repeated.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Dr. Hans von Bülow was the solo pianist, his performances having consisted of Beethoven's sonata in A flat, op. 110 (that with the fugue); the pianoforte part of Brahms's quartet, and of Chopin's sonata for piano and violoncello, which last was given for the first time at these concerts. In each instance the great artist justified his reputation as a player who is admirable alike in the bravura and the classical styles. In reading and in execution the interpretation of the solo sonata would have been perfect but for a little (momentary) faltering of memory towards the close. Apart from his rare qualities as a pianist, Dr. von Bülow's mnemonic powers are such as were never equalled among

musicians; but even these may be overstrained. The slight and transient hesitancy alluded to was, however, but as a speck of dust on a fine picture. In the duet sonata the co-operation of Signor Piatti, with his incomparable tone, style, and execution, combined, with the admirable playing of Dr. von Bülow, to realise a splendid interpretation of one of the best of Chopin's larger works. The exquisite largo movement was encored with enthusiasm. Haydn's bright quartet in C (from op. 33) terminated the selection. Herr Straus was leading violinist, Mr. L. Ries the second violin, and Mr. Zerbini the viola. Mdlle. Limia was the vocalist, and her refined singing of the aria, by Lotti, “Pur dicesti,” and that by Handel, “As when the Dove,” was received with great and general applause. Sir Julius Benedict conducted. At the first of this season's Saturday afternoon performances, last week, Dr. von Bülow was likewise the pianist, having then been heard in Beethoven's “Sonata Appassionata” and the pianoforte part of Schumann's quintet. M. Sainton was the leading violinist, the other members of the stringed quartet having been the same as usual. Mdlle. Gaetano was the vocalist and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist.

The programme of Dr. von Bülow's pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, comprised Hummel's fantasia (op. 18), Bach's “Italian” concerto, Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's new sonata, “The Maid of Orleans,” Beethoven's sonata in E (op. 109), and pieces by Liszt.

The Sacred Harmonic Society was to inaugurate its forty-second season at Exeter Hall, yesterday (Friday) evening, with an interesting and varied programme, comprising Haydn's first mass (in B flat); Mendelssohn's unfinished oratorio, “Christus;” and Handel's “Dettingen Te Deum.” In addition to the revival of Dr. Crotch's “Palestine,” we believe it has lately been determined to produce during the season Mr. G. A. Macfarren's “St. John the Baptist,” the success of which at the Bristol Musical Festival was recently recorded by us.

The third concert of the present series of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will take place on Thursday next, the 27th inst., when Handel's “Israel in Egypt” will be performed, with G. A. Macfarren's additional orchestral accompaniments.

The London Ballad Concerts, directed by Mr. John Boosey, will commence their eighth season at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening next. Among the vocalists announced for the first concert are Madame Otto-Alvesleben, Madame Patey, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

Our record of theatrical matters this week is more than ordinarily interesting. We have to register more than one effort of dramatic activity, much to the honour of those who have made it. First on our list stands the “Griselda” of Miss Braddon, with Mr. and Mrs. Rousby in the characters of the suffering wife and her arbitrary lord. We need not remind our readers how this tale is to be found in Chaucer and Boccaccio, and in many other shapes. Nor is it now dramatised for the first time, as Miss Braddon has shown, though she has omitted in her catalogue the version of a Danish poet, which is, perhaps, superior to all in poetic *vis* and stage adaptation. Miss Braddon's treatment is perfectly original, and evades a difficulty which her predecessors found it hard to deal with. To justify the harsh conduct of the Marquis of Saluzzo towards his lady is impossible, Miss Braddon has, therefore, to undertake to account for it. According to her, the husband is incited to try his wife's patience by an ambitious and envious cousin, who for his own interest provokes the trial, and in her lord's absence makes love to herself. He feigns to her that the Marquis has appealed to the Pope for a divorce, and contrives to abduct her child, the effect of the last outrage being to imperil her reason. Just at this juncture the Marquis returns, and, finding how treacherously his cousin has behaved, resolves upon a generous revenge. He commands a feast in order to celebrate a second bridal, at which the nefarious Cosmo is present. The Marquis directs him to unveil the bride; he does so, and is astonished to behold the countenance of Griselda. Such is the classical termination of this excellent drama. The whole is exceedingly well constructed, and the dialogue is, for the most part, pleasingly poetical. Of the acting we can speak with entire approval. Mr. W. Rignold, as the Marquis, was dignified and impulsive; high-purposed, but liable to be misled; open to flattery, and confiding rather than self-reliant. All this was skilfully indicated, and the actor gained the sympathy of the audience. Mrs. Rousby, as the patient wife, was as lovely and pathetic as ever. Her bright intelligence shed a light on the affecting situations in which she was placed, and ensured the admiration of all good judges. Mr. Rousby, as the delinquent Cosmo, had a strong character, and sustained it with wonderful power. In one scene he reminded us of the elder Kean, and rose to a high standard of excellence, both as an elocutionist and an actor. This flash of genius was at once appreciated by the audience, and extorted unbounded applause. The performance was throughout successful, and will, we trust, prove popular. The scenery and costumes were costly and appropriate.

QUEEN'S.

On Saturday Mr. Charles Reade's new drama of “The Wandering Heir,” dramatised from his novel, was placed upon the boards of this theatre, now under the management of Mrs. Seymour. The romance has been so widely read that we need not detail its plot. The story itself is to be found in Howell's State Trials, “a single volume of which,” Mr. Reade tells us, “presents the same individual as defendant in a trial for murder and plaintiff in a trial at bar for the recovery of great estates and titles.” The resemblance to “the Claimant's” case is patent, and the popularity of the new drama may somewhat depend on its progress. Mr. Reade has treated the subject in his usual broad and dashing style. In the first two acts we have the incidents which led to the young Lord Althams being kidnapped and shipped off to Philadelphia as a slave. Here we see him in the service of a slave-holding Quaker, named Surefoot (Mr. Artand), watched over by his sweetheart in boy's clothes, Philippa Chester (Mrs. John Wood). The wandering heir is represented in the first act as a child by Miss K. Maccabe, in a highly interesting manner; but in the third Mr. E. Leathes continues the part, and retains it to the end of the play. The ability displayed by this young actor is of the highest promise. Mrs. Wood, as Philippa, was wonderfully energetic, both in her male and female attire; bordering frequently on extravagance, but always right in the kind, if not in the degree, of her passion. With such determined acting as hers, it is impossible for a play not to succeed. The home adventures and trial-scenes of the third and fourth acts have not the same wild interest as the previous portions. Nevertheless, they are worked out by the author with unwearied skill; and the fifth act, consisting of the famous trial, is a most elaborate set-scene, full of the most extraordinary situations. These the author has set forth with singular boldness, but with a success

that is not to be doubted. The audience were somewhat startled at the daring and free handling of the incidents; but they will learn, in the long run, to appreciate the judgment as well as the courage of the dramatist. There is every probability that the performance will command a continuous run.

DRURY LANE.

The manager has supplemented the spectacle of “Antony and Cleopatra” with a new ballet, in which Miss Kate Vaughan and her characteristic troupe appear, and dance most fantastically to airs from “La Fille de Madame Angot.” The principal dancer wears black muslin trimmed with gold, and, as the Spirit of Darkness, literally spell-bound the audience. The effect of the whole is so wild and weird that the astonished spectators called vociferously for an encore; but this, owing to the exertion previously exhibited, could not be complied with. It will certainly bear to be seen twice, but it must be on different evenings.

COURT.

“An eccentricity” was produced at this theatre on Saturday, under the title of “The Wedding March,” a piece adapted by Mr. Latour Tomline, from the French extravaganza “Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie.” The whole of the interest turns on the strange fact that a horse has eaten a Leghorn hat belonging to a lady. A Mr. Woodpecker Tapping, who is about to be married, makes himself responsible for purchasing a new hat, and in endeavouring to acquit himself of his responsibility encounters all manner of adventures, and nearly misses being married. Other strange incidents follow on this, making three acts of wild and incoherent fun, which it is impossible to describe, but which was unquestionably successful.

OPERA COMIQUE.

Another most eccentric production has been produced at this house, in the shape of a burlesque by Mr. Burnand, called “Little Tom Tug,” in which “the jolly young waterman” is depicted with all the extravagance of that real life which is stranger than fiction. Besides, the extravagance is set off by some very elegant scenery. The first scene was sufficient to conciliate the audience. Bundle's Botanical Gardens at Battersea, with picturesque groups of moving and talking figures, at once threw the entire house into good humour. Nor was the scenery of the regatta less successful, with the accident to the steam-boat and the upset of the rival craft; while Tom and his wherry arrive in time, distance competitors, and win the Belle of Battersea. The music employed in the piece is selected and composed by Mr. Stanislaus. The hero was acted in the liveliest style by Miss Pattie Laverne, who was ably assisted by Miss Emily Muir as the beloved Wilhelmina. Mr. Charles Lyall was excessively comical, and sang “Mary and her Canary” with a humorous pathos which commanded an encore. The residue of the characters received due support, and the whole performance reflects great credit on the management.

GAIETY.

A new version, by Mr. Farnie, of “La Fille de Madame Angot” has been produced at this theatre, and met with much approval, well deserved by the neat style of versification adopted and the close adherence to the plot which is maintained. Miss Soldene, as Mdlle. Lange, had an enthusiastic reception, and received immense applause throughout. Miss Annie Sinclair made an exceedingly good Clairette. The rest of the characters are respectably filled, and the scenery and costumes are remarkably splendid.

The second morning performance of “Richelieu” at the Lyceum takes place this (Saturday) morning. In the evening this piece will have been played fifty consecutive nights.

RE-NAMING OF STREETS IN LONDON.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has directed the following alterations to be made in the names of streets and numbering of houses within the metropolitan district:—West-street North, Bermondsey, to be re-named Frean-street; of the two streets named Cross-street, leading out of Canterbury-road, Old Kent-road, the one nearest Old Kent-road to be called Wagner-street. The whole line of thoroughfare from the Eyre Arms to the toll-bar at the Swiss Cottage to be re-named Finchley-road, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. No alteration will be made in the name of the Vauxhall-bridge-road. Prince Consort-road, Belsize Park, will be re-named Belsize-crescent. Everdon-road, East Dulwich, to be re-named Ashbourne-grove. The line of thoroughfare between the Crown and Sceptre and Streatham-hill station to be re-named Streatham-hill-road. No alteration will be made in the name of Holland-villas-road, Kensington. Charlotte-row, Rotherhithe, to be re-named Purnell-place. The whole line of thoroughfare now known as North-grove West, North-grove, South-grove West, and South-grove, last to be re-named Mildmay-grove; Wright's-buildings, Spa-road, Bermondsey, to be called Vauban-street; Commercial-street, Rotherhithe, to be re-named Osprey-street; a new street to lead out of Albany-road, Camberwell, to be called Domville-grove; and a new street and mews to lead out of Greenville-place, Cromwell-road, to be called Emperor's-gate and Aplin-mews, on the conditions that no barriers be at any time erected, or other obstruction caused, to the free use of the streets by the public; Coburg-lane, Rotherhithe, to be incorporated with Bond-street, under the name of Irwell-place; Bridge-road-mews, Loudoun-street, St. John's-wood, to be re-named Loudoun-road-mews. The house now improperly known and described as 21A, Elvaston-place, will be re-numbered and known as No. 1, Gore-street, South Kensington; George-street, Rotherhithe, to be re-named Renforth-street. In consequence of the unfinished condition of Reynold's-court, Moor-lane, as to buildings, the court will not at present be incorporated with Moor-lane. New-street, Adam-street, Rotherhithe, to be called Hatterick-street. The houses in the following places will be re-numbered, and the subsidiary names abolished:—Rhodeswell-road, Stepney; Hawley-road West, Kentish Town; Willingham-terrace, Brecknock-road; Allcroft-road, Kentish Town; Adam's-gardens, Bush-road, Chilton-street, Kinburn-street, Manor-lane, and Wellington-street (which will be called Trident-street), Rotherhithe. The houses in Portsdown-road, Maida-hill, will not at present be re-numbered.

The Poplar district board suggests that the following thoroughfares, having two names, Gates-street and Canton-street, Thomas-street and Gough-street, Hind-street and Paynton-street, may have one name substituted for the entire length; also that a street between Byron-street and St. Leonard's-avenue, Bromley, may be named Hack-street; and that the thoroughfare called Charles-terrace and Stewart-street may be incorporated under the latter name.

The suggestions forwarded to the board include a letter from Messrs. Hoare and Sons, complaining of the repetition of the name Nelson-square in the S.E. district; from the Westminster district board, that Park-street and Queen's-square may be incorporated under one name; from the Chelsea vestry, asking that the line of thoroughfare between Blenheim-street and Arthur-street should be re-named Britten-street.

THE CASTELLANI COLLECTION IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



THE MISER (ROMAN COMEDY).

THE recent purchase of the Castellani collection of art-antiquities by the trustees of the British Museum has added to the public property of this kind some things of considerable value for their beauty or curiosity. Among those which may be esteemed beautiful is the bronze head of Aphrodite or Venus, now said to have been found in Armenia. This is of heroic size, with the back and crown of the head partly battered in and wrenched away, and with the eye-sockets empty; but for the rest, presenting a front view quite unimpaired, with nose and mouth perfect and uninjured. We give an illustration of this noble head of the Goddess of Love. There are other bronzes in the collection. Next

come the marbles, among them a Sicilian Juno or Heré: this colossal head was found at Girgenti, and is remarkably complete. There is a series of Roman Imperial busts, of which the most important are a young Augustus, in good preservation, and a Tiberius in old age, besides a Roman sarcophagus. Another sarcophagus, belonging to the class of terra-cottas, is one of the articles which must be regarded as more curious than beautiful. It exhibits a group of two figures, those of a man and woman; the former recumbent on a couch, the latter sharing a feast with him. This is a specimen of Etruscan art. Among the minor terra-cottas are many figures of the ordinary ornamental kind found in tombs, a few lamp-moulds and miscellaneous curiosities, and a unique set of figures of Roman actors, the miser, the glutton, the parasite, and the thief, which were conventional types of character in Roman comedy. These four terra-cotta figures stand from six to eight or nine inches high. Their aspect is ludicrous enough, as is shown by our engravings. The collection also contains a variety of cups and vases moulded in the shape of animals.

THE VIENNA CITY WATER-WORKS.

The opening of the new water-works at Vienna was celebrated, on the 24th ult., in the presence of the Emperor of Austria, the Imperial Crown Prince, the Archdukes, the foreign Ambassadors, chief officers of the State and the municipality, with several foreigners of distinction. The site chosen for the ceremony was the space in front of the



[BRONZE HEAD OF VENUS.

Schwarzenberg Palace, opening from the Ring Strasse, where a fountain had been constructed capable of displaying the immense pressure of the water. On the terrace fronting the palace and facing the fountain was a tent for the reception of the Imperial party. The surrounding gardens were tastefully decorated with flags, and a military band added to the gaiety of the scene. A little before twelve the Archdukes and different members of the Court arrived, and punctually at noon came the Emperor, accompanied by the Crown Prince. His Majesty was received by the Burgomaster, Dr. Felder, and was conducted to the tent amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude, mingled with the strains of the National Anthem. Dr. Felder read an address to the Emperor, and laid before him a document containing a history of the works, which the Emperor signed, to be deposited among the municipal archives. The water of the fountain, which till that moment had been playing to the height of a few feet, was now turned on to its maximum height of 180 ft., considerably surpassing in power the famous fountain of Wilhelmshöhe. The Emperor then addressed a few words to the different gentlemen engaged in this work. His Majesty in particular congratulated Mr. Gabrielli on the energetic and successful way in which he had carried out the works. In the evening the fountain was illuminated by electric light, and the members of the municipality gave a banquet, to which the contractor, Mr. Gabrielli, was invited to meet the Ministers and chief personages of the State.

We now proceed to give a brief description of the works. In 1862 a commission for inquiring into the water supply of Vienna was appointed. Till then the city had been most inadequately supplied with water chiefly derived from the Danube, which was really unsuitable for drinking purposes. After much discussion, the commission finally decided, in 1865, to supply the city with water from the springs of Kaiserbrunn and Stixenstein. The first of these springs is situated in the Hölenthal or Hell Valley, at the foot of the Austrian Alps, which separates Austria from



THE THIEF (ROMAN COMEDY).

Styria, and is fifty-eight miles from Vienna, and 1148 ft. above the Danube. The Stixenstein spring rises in one of the numerous valleys of the same range, and is about ten miles nearer to Vienna. The final plans and estimates having been prepared on April 30, 1869, the contract was allotted to Mr. Gabrielli, the Admiralty contractor, who is well known in this country by his connection with the Chatham Dockyard Extension Works, and many other important works executed in our colonies, and in other foreign countries. The works were begun in 1870, and according to the contract four years were allowed for the completion. However, Mr. Gabrielli carried on the undertakings with such energy that, at the end of last year, he found it would be possible to finish the works one year before



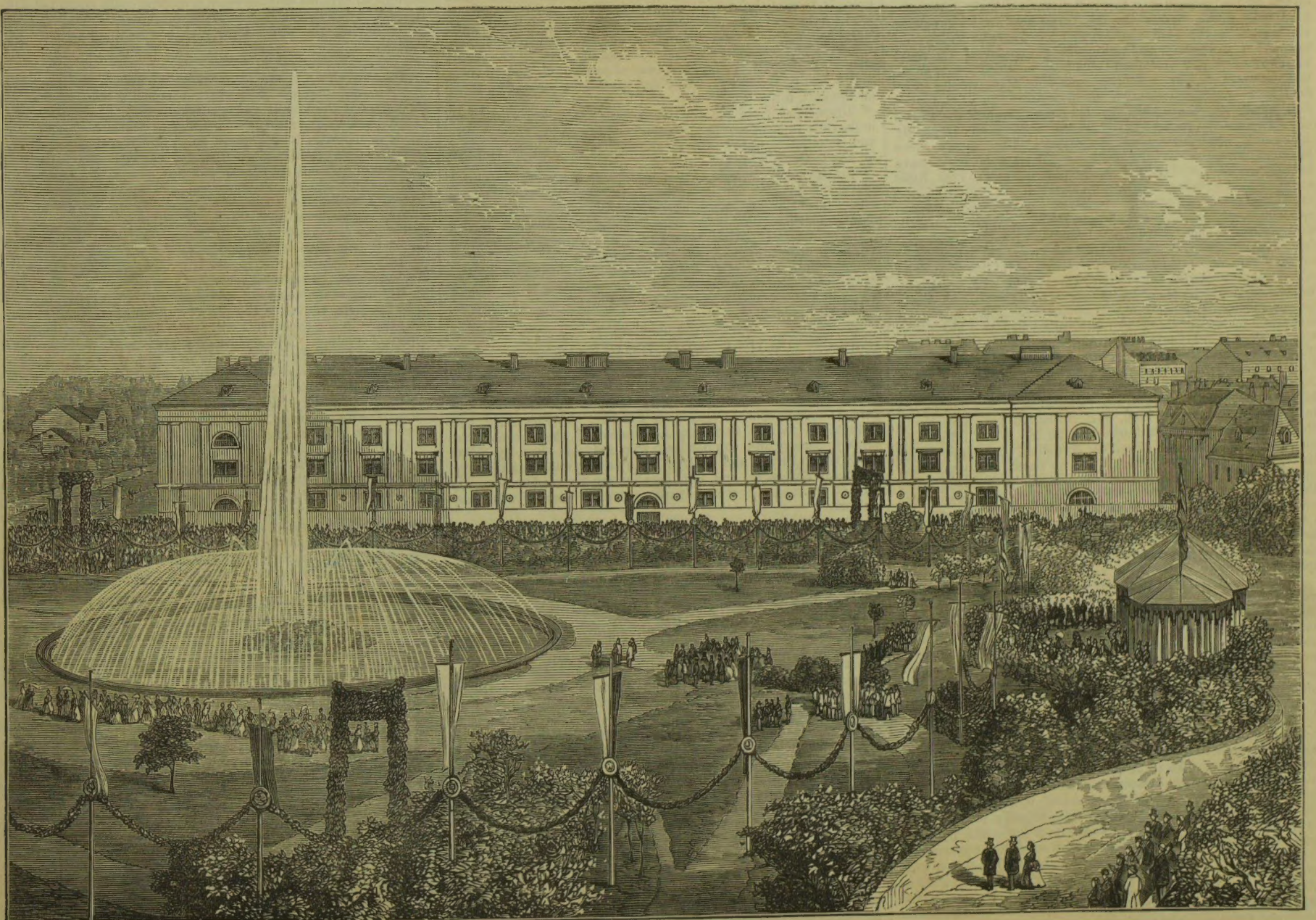
THE PARASITE (ROMAN COMEDY).



THE GLUTTON (ROMAN COMEDY).



ETRUSCAN SARCOPHAGUS (CASTELLANI COLLECTION).



OPENING OF THE NEW CITY WATER-WORKS AT VIENNA.

the contract time, and his proposals to this effect were unanimously accepted by the municipality.

The most important features of the work are the great tunnel in the Hölenthal, which is 10,200 ft. long, and passes through a very hard dolomite rock; the aqueduct crossing the valley at Baden, consisting of forty-three arches varying in spans from 30 ft. to 48 ft., and in height from 30 ft. to 72 ft.; the aqueduct at Mödling, consisting of seven arches, with spans of 54 ft. and a height of 37 ft.; and the aqueduct at Liesing, with forty-six arches, and spans varying from 36 ft. to 40 ft. The canal is chiefly built of rubble masonry, either vaulted with stone or brick, and lined with 2 in. of Portland cement and sand, polished with iron plates till its surface becomes like marble. The water passes from the canal into a small receiving reservoir on the Rosenhügel, which has a capacity of 80,000 cubic feet, and from this it is distributed into the two main reservoirs on the Schmelz and Wienerberg. From these two reservoirs the town receives its supply through a network of pipes 137 miles in length. The whole design and execution of the works has excited the general admiration of the numerous visitors who have inspected them during the course of construction.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Accounts have been received from the Gold Coast showing that Sir Garnet Wolseley has made a very successful march into the bush country round Elmina, destroying five of the villages or towns occupied by the Ashantees, and driving them out of the shelter afforded by the hostile tribes, with considerable loss. The force employed consisted of 163 marines of the Simoom, two companies of the West India Regiment embarked in the Barracouta, and 126 Houssas. The latter did not support the reputation they had previously acquired for skill and bravery in bush-fighting. On the other hand, the white troops executed a very difficult service, admirably. The principal engagement was at a village called Assamun, where the Ashantees lost heavily. On our side three officers and three men were wounded, while of our African auxiliaries two Houssas were killed and twenty wounded. This movement took place on Oct. 14, and on the 24th Sir Garnet Wolseley issued a proclamation to "the tribes and people" stating what had been accomplished.

The daily papers publish long letters from their correspondents with the Ashantee Expedition. The following letter from the correspondent of the *Western Morning News* at Cape Coast Castle, dated Oct. 14, gives a condensed account of the successful bush-fighting of our troops:—

"At midnight on Oct. 13 163 marines from the Simoom, sixty-five West India privates from the shore, and General Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff, embarked on board her Majesty's ships Barracouta and Decoy, and proceeded to Elmina under cover of the night. This body of men, reinforced by forty-six officers and men of the Barracouta, landed at Elmina, where they were joined by a party of 126 Houssas. The Ashantees of the towns of Ampenee, Akimfoo Amquana (on the coast), and Ashaman Assamou (inland) having frequently harboured and supplied the Ashantees with arms, &c., were the ones proceeded against—a large body of Ashantees being reported to be in the vicinity of these towns. A party of men from the Barracouta garrisoned Forts William and St. Jago at Elmina, the Simoom's men and batteries of the naval brigade garrisoning Cape Coast Castle and its forts. The Argus and Decoy moved up the coast and anchored off the Coral Reefs; the steam-launch of the Barracouta and the paddle-box boats of the Argus going inside the reefs, whence their guns were fired with great effect. On the three first-named towns, at eight a.m. on the 14th, the Argus opened fire at 2000-yards' range. Immediately on landing, the expedition on shore marched off about four miles and a half in a north-east direction, exchanging fire with the enemy as they went. The field-guns having been got into position under a smart fire, most of the casualties happened here; the town of Essecomaw, Essumbuno on the new map (probably Assamun), was taken and destroyed. The enemy were in large numbers in the bushes. Their loss must have been considerable, but the bush was so thick that little could be seen of them. That town having been destroyed, the expedition struck off at right angles for the westward, for the coast at Ampenee and Akimfoo, and taking the enemy there in the rear drove them towards the sea. The Argus and Decoy landed their crews, sheltered under the reefs (and under cover of their ships' fire), thus forming a second naval brigade. The whole force closing in, the enemy was routed with great loss, but the numbers of their killed are not known. The places being destroyed, the General, Captain Fremantle, and staff embarked on board the Decoy and proceeded to Cape Coast Castle, the naval brigade and army marching back to Elmina. The naval brigade and marines being all (except wounded) embarked before midnight, the Argus returned to Elmina, the Barracouta to Cape Coast Castle. Casualties:—Ten Houssas killed, Captain Fremantle, of the Barracouta, severely wounded in the arm; Corporal McNeil, V.C., wounded very severely in the left forearm; Captain Forbes, of the 2nd West India Regiment, slightly; sixteen Houssas wounded, one since dead; three native carriers slightly. Of the naval brigade, which numbered 299, five were wounded. At the latest intelligence the wounded were going on satisfactorily. Numerous rumours are current that the Ashantees intend to attack Elmina and Cape Coast Castle. The naval brigade is ready to land at the first signal. The steamer Wavree has arrived and gone on to the Volta, where Captain Glover's expedition is getting into splendid condition."

In the account given by a correspondent of the *Daily News* we are told that, as a means of secrecy, it was announced, before the expedition of the 14th, that Sir Garnet Wolseley had heard from Addah some bad news respecting Captain Glover, who begged for assistance. It was thought, therefore, that the expedition was bound for Addah, and this seems to have put the natives off their guard. On the actual march this writer says the representatives of three or four morning papers led the rearguard. The appearance of the bush paths, says one of the descriptions in the *Daily News*, is quite unlike anything else in the world. In the middle is the actual track itself, barely wide enough to allow one man to pass. To right and left the bush has been often, at some time or other, cleared to a few yards in width, especially in the immediate neighbourhood of villages. Over this cleared ground there grow again immediately creepers and flowering plants innumerable. Sometimes the space from the pathway to the dense bush is covered with one delicate green mass of feathery sensitive plant, which, as the rough foot of the passenger touches it, quivers and closes before him. This again more often is all interlaced with strings and ropes of creepers, some of exquisite delicacy, some of vigorous strength, which clamber and tangle and twist with one another in a strange confusion of colour and form. Masses upon masses and ropes upon ropes of passion-flower, and every variety of shape and tint and size of yellow convolvulus. At times the ground is all saffron with one delicate plant, at times it is all blue or purple with another, and now

again they mix and mass, and set one another off with those strangely lovely artistic touches of which Nature in her glory alone is capable, while here and there white nodding bunches glisten from among the waving branches of one palm-tree or rich yellow clusters from another. All this display, glorious and varied as it is, crowds itself in between, or barely crests, the top of bushes on either hand, so dense that they form walls, usually almost as impenetrable as if they were rigid, though rigidity is the last quality which the eye attributes to their ever-changing form. For the most part nothing is to be seen beyond the bank eight feet or so high, and a few yards back on each side. But here and there an old pathway through the bush, over which the branches have stretched and tangled again into a dense roof that droops almost down to the leafy floor, gives a little light between, or would admit dangerous passage to a lithe and skilful foe. And now and then the path a little widens or the near bush a little lowers, and then are to be seen acres upon acres of ever rambling, irregular, and various-tinted green. Through such a path as this there slowly moved, during the early hours of Tuesday, Oct. 14, their every step impeded by this luxuriant vegetation, a group of men, in garb and look and gait as picturesque as it would be easy to conceive.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Oct. 23, says:—"Much excitement was caused yesterday by the arrival of messengers from the Ashantee camp. Sir Garnet Wolseley sent a manifesto to the King of Ashantee, demanding certain concessions, and holding out the hope, if they were granted, of honourable terms. This letter was opened in the camp by the Ashantee General, who took upon himself to dictate a message, written in the amatory patois of the coast, and ending with the expression of endearment, 'I send my love to you.' The General did not deign to take notice of Sir Garnet's demands, but made some demands of his own. The King had not sent him against Cape Coast; the King had no quarrel with the white man, but only with the kings of Wassaw, Denker, Assin, and Akim, whom he requested the Governor to deliver up, and then there would be peace. Those countries, he said, belonged to Ashantee. Sir Garnet sent back the messengers to-day, with the reply that his letter had not been intended for the General, but for the King, and begged to refer him to the last treaty (that of 1831), in which the King of Ashantee renounced all claims to the countries above-named."

This writer maintains that the Ashantees will never cease from making war upon us until it has been proved that we are able to subdue them, and at present they do not think that possible. He says:—"The Ashantees have no hatred against Europeans as such, but they wish to reign over the factories at Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, as the King of Dahomey reigns over white men at Whydah. The Ashantee monarch, indeed, affects to consider these settlements as already belonging to him. In the early part of the year he sent down a message to the Administrator saying he had heard the forts at Cape Coast Castle and Elmina were in a very dirty condition, and desired that they might be cleaned and whitewashed, as he intended to come and inspect them. When messengers visit Coomassie from the tributary tribes beyond, the King tells them that the Queen of England is one of his wives, and she manages his cotton and tobacco plantations, and that all white men are his slaves. Such pretensions, however absurd they may be, indicate the ambition of this people. I repeat, they will never leave us at rest as long as they can wage war; but the taking of Coomassie will render them for ever powerless. Nothing short of that will secure us from them for the future."

Just before the departure of the mail intelligence had been brought in that the Ashantees were much amazed by the news that forces led by Englishmen were operating all around them. They had therefore held a council of war, determined to retreat, and were endeavouring to remove across the Prah all the slaves they had captured during their year of occupation and all their plunder. Sir Garnet Wolseley had started in pursuit of them on the 26th ult.

Despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley state that it will be impossible to lay down the proposed railway on the Gold Coast, and therefore no more rails or railway plant will be shipped for the coast of Africa.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's official report respecting his successful movement against the Ashantees, who were sheltering in the bush round Elmina, was published on Wednesday. In consequence of these despatches two battalions of English troops leave immediately for the Gold Coast, and a third will be held in readiness to proceed at the shortest notice.

Accounts from Simon's Bay are more assuring as to the health of Commodore Commerell. He was able to be moved about in a chair, and to spend part of the day on the lawn of Admiralty House.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mrs. Charlotte Tinney, late of Salisbury, was proved, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Henry Thomas May and Lieutenant-Colonel Michael John Rowlandson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix had bequeathed to the Salisbury Association of the Church Missionary Society and the Church Pastoral Aid Society £500 each; to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Salisbury Infirmary £50 each; and such legacies are directed to be paid, free of legacy duty, within three calendar months after her decease.

The will and codicil of Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, M.P., late of Peamore, Devon, have been proved at the district registry, Exeter, by Mrs. Louisa Kekewich, the relict, the sole executrix, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves all his real and leasehold estates to his eldest son, Trehawke Kekewich, and gives the residue of his personalty to his widow.

The will and codicil of Francis Tussaud, of No. 105, Maryledone-road, were proved, on the 31st ult., by Rebecca Tussaud (the relict) and Francis Curtius Tussaud, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife a pecuniary legacy of £800 and an annuity of £1500 per annum for life. After making provision for his daughters, and giving various legacies to persons in the employ of "Madame Tussaud and Sons," he leaves the residue to his three sons.

The will, with two codicils, of Major-General Edward Matson, R.E., late of No. 30, Norfolk-crescent, was proved, on the 22nd ult., by Henry Bacon Fector Dickinson, the nephew, and John Boyton, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £35,000. Subject to a legacy of £100, free of duty, to each of his executors, the provisions of testator's will are wholly in favour of his widow and children.

The will of William James Garnett, formerly M.P. for the borough of Lancaster, late of Quernmore Park, Lancashire, was proved at the Lancaster district registry, on the 17th ult., by Mrs. Frances Anne Garnett, the relict, and William Garnett, the son, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The testator appoints to his daughter, Eliza Hale Garnett, £7000, and to his son, Cecil Francis Garnett, £8000; to the Boys' Reformatory School at Bleasdale, so long as it

shall be carried on, he leaves £20 per annum. After giving some other legacies, he gives the rest of his personal estate and all his real estate to his eldest son, William.

The wills of the following persons have recently been proved—viz., Sir John Campbell Lees, under £3000; Elizabeth Ann Hambleton, under £20,000; Sir Francis Ronalds, under £3000; H. R. Cottam, under £25,000; Charles Spyns Edmiston, of Charing-cross, under £20,000; George Browne, of Sutton Coldfield, under £25,000; Fanny Kidd, under £18,000; and the Rev. J. Wilkie, of Richmond, under £30,000.

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors.")

WILL OF L. CORTUSIO, JURISCONSULTUS OF PADUA, 1418.

Cantabat mæstis tibia funeribus.—OVID.

We are indebted to several sources for the following testamentary document: mention is made of it by the celebrated Paolo de Castro; by Scardeon, who gives it more in detail in his "Vies des Jurisconsultes de Padoue," Book II., chap. viii.; in P. Garasse's "Doctrin Curieuse," page 912; and in Dreux de Radier's "Récractions Historiques," Tome I., p. 232.

By his last will and testament, the testator in question, Messer Lodovico Cortusio, forbids any of his friends and relatives to weep at his funeral. He among them who shall be found so weeping shall be disinherited; while, on the other hand, he who shall laugh most heartily shall be his principal heir and universal legatee. It would have been superfluous to address to such a man Young's apostrophe—

Lorenzo, hast thou ever weighed a sigh,

Or studied the philosophy of tears?

it is quite evident he appreciated their value.

The testator next prohibits that his house or the church in which he is to be buried should be hung with black, desiring, on the contrary, that it shall be strewn with flowers and green branches on the day of his funeral. While his body should be borne to the church, he ordered that music should take the place of tolling bells. All the musicians (or minstrels) of the town were to be invited to his burial; however, the number was to be limited to fifty, who were to walk with the clergy, so many to precede, and so many to follow the body, and they were to make the air ring with the sound of lutes, violins, flutes, hautboys, trumpets, tambourines, and other musical instruments; the performance was to wind up with a hallelujah as for an Easter rejoicing; and for their services each was to receive the pay of half a crown. The body, inclosed in a bier covered with a cloth of divers colours, which were to be bright and striking, was to be carried by twelve young girls habited in green, who were to sing cheerful and lively songs. To each of them the testator bequeathed a certain sum as her dowry. Young boys and girls were to accompany the procession carrying branches or palms, and were to wear on their heads crowns of flowers, while their voices were to join in chorus with those of the bearers. All the clergy belonging to the church, attended by a hundred torch-bearers, were to precede the procession, with all the monks in the town, except those whose habit was black—the express desire of the testator being either that they should wear a light-coloured costume or refrain from attending, in order not to sadden the spectacle by an appearance of mourning. The executor appointed by this singular testator was solemnly charged to carry out all these directions in their fullest detail, or was to have no participation in the beneficial clauses of the will. Lodovico Cortusio died on July 17, 1418, Festival of St. Alexis. Strange to say, his wishes were conscientiously complied with. He was buried in the church of St. Sophia, at Padua, the ceremony having the appearance rather of a wedding than of a funeral.

By way of a singular contrast to the above, we append the testamentary caprice of a devout spinster who died in the early part of the seventeenth century:—

Shocked by the irreverent manner of the clergy and other functionaries who took part in funeral ceremonies, and who, doubtless from continual familiarity, showed little solemnity of conduct on such occasions, she determined to reform this abuse—at all events, as regarded her own interment. She therefore included in her will a special clause declaring that if any ecclesiastic should dare so much as to smile during any part of the ceremony he should be excluded from any share in the large sum she destined to the fees of the chapter, and that the portion thus fined from the laughter or laughs should be divided among the non-laughers.*

Not long after, the good lady died, and her brother, who was to be her heir, convoked the clergy and communicated to them the article in the deceased's will prescribing a rigid attention to decorous conduct. The ecclesiastics professed a pious horror of the levity implied; but scarcely had the procession started, when there was not one priest who did not turn to look at his neighbour, and, recollecting the singular clause, did not begin to laugh; presently this mirth gained the whole of them, and during the entire trajet, even in the church and at the grave, there was a broad laugh on every countenance.

On this, the brother, falling back on the testamentary prescription, refused to pay any of the fees to the clergy; the affair came before the tribunal; the lawyer for the heir pleaded the wisdom of the clause and the extent to which it had been infringed; but the counsel on the other side replied that it was impossible, under such singular circumstances, to witness without a smile the hypocritical zeal of a brother, heir to a wealthy succession; and, further, that the absurdity of the prohibition was in itself a provocation to violate it. The clergy, it seems, gained their cause.

* We find a clause somewhat similar to this in the will of a prebend of the Church of St. Peter at Geneva, dated the Ides of February, 1500, whose name was Dominic de Viry. Founding thereby an anniversary for himself, he ordered that whichever of the canons should be absent, slumbering, or gossiping during any portion of the function to be celebrated on the said anniversary—these are his expressions—were to be deprived of their share of the annuity he assigns them, and such share or shares were to be divided among the rest.

Mrs. Rowland Elliott, who has given a new window for the south transept of the Abbey Church, Bath, in commemoration of the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales, has also given the following sums to the different charities of the city—viz., £500 to the Royal United Hospital, £500 to the Female Penitentiary, £500 to the Sutcliffe Industrial School, and £200 to the Fund for Preserving the Park.

A memorial fountain was erected, last Saturday, at the south end of George Fourth Bridge, Edinburgh, near the entrance of Old Greyfriars' churchyard, to commemorate the fidelity of a terrier named Greyfriars Bobby. The fountain is of Peterhead granite, stands seven feet high, and is surmounted by a figure of Bobby in bronze. The pedestal bears the following inscription:—"A tribute to the affectionate fidelity of Greyfriars Bobby. In 1858 this faithful dog followed the remains of his master to Greyfriars' churchyard, and lingered near the spot until his death, in 1872." The fountain has been erected at the expense of Lady Burdett-Coutts.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD LYVEDEN.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Vernon-Vernon, Baron Lyveden, of Lyveden, in the county of Northampton, P.C., G.C.B., died, on the 10th inst., at his seat, Farming Woods, near Thrapstone. His Lordship was born in February, 1800, the eldest son of Robert Percy Smith, Esq., of Cheam, Surrey, Judge Advocate General in India, M.P. for Lincoln (who was brother to the Rev. Sydney Smith, the well-known Canon of St. Paul's), by Caroline Maria, his wife, second daughter and coheir of Richard Vernon, Esq., M.P., of Hilton, in the county of Stafford. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1822. In 1829 he was elected M.P. for Tralee, and in 1831 for Northampton, which borough he continued to represent till his elevation to the Peerage. His Lordship, who was more generally known as Mr. Robert Vernon Smith, was successively a Lord of the Treasury 1830 to 1834, Secretary of the Board of Control 1835 to 1839, and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies 1839 to 1841. He held for a short time, February to March, 1852, the post of Secretary for War, and from 1855 to 1858 was President of the Board of Control under Lord Palmerston's first Administration. On June 28, 1859, he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Lyveden, and the same year assumed by Royal license the surname of Vernon in lieu of that of Smith, his children having previously assumed that name under the sign manual in 1846. Lord Lyveden married, July 15, 1823, Emma Mary Fitzpatrick, sister of Lord Castletown, and had four sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Fitzpatrick Henry, now second Lord Lyveden, was born April 27, 1824, and married, June 21, 1853, Albretha Elizabeth, daughter of Charles William, late Earl Fitzwilliam. He has been in the diplomatic service, and acted as secretary to his father when President of the Board of Control.

LORD GEORGE LENNOX.

Lord John George Lennox, who died, on the 10th inst., at Darland, Chatham, aged eighty, was the second son of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond, K.G., by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and was thus brother to Charles, fifth Duke of Richmond, K.G., father of the present Conservative leader in the Upper House. Entering the Army when young, Lord George served in the 9th Lancers and 15th Hussars during the Peninsular campaign, including the battle of Vittoria, the blockade of Pampeluna, and the Pyrenees. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington at the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse (whence he brought home the despatches), and in the affairs of 1815, including the action at Quatre Bras, the battle of Waterloo, and the occupation of Paris. Afterwards he served in the 6th Dragoons, and retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 1823. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex, and sat in Parliament for the western division of that county from 1832 to 1841. For some time he held the post of Lord of the Bedchamber to the late Prince Consort. He married, June 29, 1818, Louisa Frederica, fourth daughter of the Hon. John Rodney, and had five sons and three daughters.

SIR H. HARDINGE, BART.

Sir Henry Charles Hardinge, Baronet, of Boundes Park, Kent, died suddenly on the 13th inst. He was born July 26, 1830, the eldest son of the Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, second Baronet, by Emily Bradford, his wife, second daughter of Kenneth Callander, Esq., of Craigforth, in the county of Stirling, and received his education at Eton. Sir Henry was lord of the manor of Haysden, Tonbridge. He succeeded his father on Feb. 3, 1864; and, as he was never married, the title devolves on his next brother, now Sir Edmund Stracey Hardinge, Bart., who was born March 27, 1833.

MR. SPENCER STANHOPE.

John Spencer Stanhope, Esq., of Cannon Hall and Horsforth Hall, Yorkshire, died, at his seat near Barmley, on the 7th inst. He was born, May 27, 1787, the eldest son of Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esq., M.P., of Horsforth and Cannon Hall (who assumed, by Royal licence, the additional surname and arms of Spencer), by Mary Winifred, his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Babington Pulteney, Esq., of Carlton Hall, in the county of York. Mr. Spencer Stanhope was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, lord of the manor of Skelmanthorpe, and jointly of those of Thornton and Horsforth, and was a correspondent of the Imperial Institute of France. He married, in 1822, Lady Elizabeth Wilhelmina Coke, third daughter of Thomas William, first Earl of Leicester, and leaves, with other issue, an elder son, Walter J. W. Spencer-Stanhope, Esq., J.P., D.L. His wife died on Oct. 30 last, thus predeceasing him only a week.

MR. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., the well-known antiquary, died, on the 14th inst., at Holmwood Park, Dorking. He was born May 22, 1806, the eldest son of John Bowyer Nichols, Esq., of Hanger Vale, Ealing, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of John Baker, and was grandson of John Nichols, Esq., author of "History of Leicestershire" and other works. Mr. John Gough Nichols was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and carried on a printing business in Parliament-street, which had been previously conducted by his father and grandfather. He contributed many historical essays and reviews to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which for some years he partly edited, and was the author of numerous works on genealogical, archaeological, and antiquarian subjects. He was treasurer of the Surtees Society in 1834, and was one of the founders of the Camden Society, for which, as for other similar bodies, he edited several volumes. He was chief editor of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* and its sequel, and established in 1862 the series of the *Herald and Genealogist*. Mr. Nichols contributed many papers to the transactions of antiquarian societies, and amongst his writings may be mentioned "London Pageants," "The Pilgrimages of Canterbury and Walsingham, translated from Erasmus," and "Literary Remains of King Edward VI." Recently he was engaged on a new edition of Dr. Whitaker's "History of Whalley."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

Dr. VINEY.—You are mistaken in both cases.

H. K.—See notice to "Lancet" in our last.

E. H. V.—Neither Problem 1549 nor 1550 can be solved as you propose.

W. N. A., J. HENRIET, INAGH, and Others.—We cannot see how White can give mate in Problem No. 1549 by beginning with 1. Q to K 7th. You have not examined the position carefully.

JOHN C. WRIGHT.—In the position given White can draw the game by perpetual check if he chooses; but no player in his senses is content with a drawn game when he can have a won one. What is to hinder his checking at K 7th, taking the Q's Bishop, and then, with a Queen's head, winning offhand?

J. DE S.—Very welcome at all times.

THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1549 has been received, since the publication of the former list, from Doménon of Toulon—R. Rapp, Munich—H. Rec-Trincomalee—S. B., Turin—Bolla of the Hebrides—Sigismund.

M. P.—A selection of the Rev. H. Bolton's problems has been made, and will appear immediately.

C. COMBE.—Your problem can be solved by:—

1. R to Q R sq
2. B takes Kt, &c.

Kt to K 3rd

D. O. WOLLASTON.—Too easy, both of them.

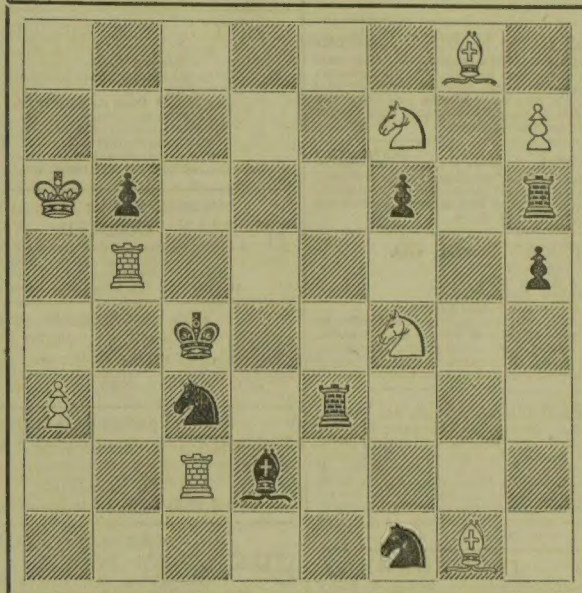
ZOR.—Neither the Knight's Tour nor the three-move problem is quite up to publishing standard, though both give indications of ability in the composer.

THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1550 has been received from Tom Tiddler—W. P. D.—G. S.—Young Hopeful—The Two Dromios—W. Airey—J. Allaire—Jerry—J. E. Hall and Eliza J. Hall—A. Wood—Queen's Knight—T. W. Morris—Sir William—A. B. Tallantyre—W. Lewis Wood—L. L.—Tartie—Box and Cox—Felix—S. W. B.—Iodine—Harry—Wamba and Gurth—R. D. T.—M. P.—Hermes—Sindbad—F. R. S.—C. Duke—W. D. K.—M. G. S.—J. Sargent—Charlie and Bessie—W. V. G. D.—A. A.—J. Janion—E. Frau de Lyons—Rubus—T. W., Canterbury—A. Flunkett—Manfred and Man Friday—Chloe—F. S. A.—Tom of Lincoln—S. T. N.—Faversham—R. H. T.—J. Routh—Conrade—F. N.—J. B.—Sigma—Try-Again—S. P. H.—Finlander.

PROBLEM No. 1552.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

EAST ANGLIAN CHESS TOURNEY.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Last week a tournament was held at Ipswich, open to the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge, under the auspices of the East Anglian Chess Association. The competitors in the first class were:—1, Cobbold; 2, J. Gocher; 3, Vulliamy (of Ipswich); 4, Pindar; 5, Craske (Bury); 6, Crooke (Norwich); 7, Gossip (Colchester); 8, De Soyres (Cambridge "Staunton" Chess Club). Of these, Messrs. Pindar and Gocher were decidedly the favourites; the former being celebrated for his matches in times past with Kipping and Horwitz, the latter having contended successfully with some of the strongest English players. At the time when I left Ipswich, only one of the competitors had played with all the others; but it seemed more probable that the first prize would fall to Mr. Pindar, who (at that time) had not lost a game, and the second to Mr. Gocher or Mr. De Soyres. It should be mentioned that neither of the two first-named players did justice to himself, both drawing one or two games with inferior opponents. In fact, none of the games that came under my observation possessed any features of interest, except a series of skirmishes which took place, on Thursday evening, between Mr. Blackburne and a member of the Norwich Chess Club, whose health did not admit of his taking part in the tournament. One of these, in which Mr. Blackburne successfully played an entirely new defence to the Allgaier Gambit, attracted much attention, and I took it down for the benefit of your readers. On the third day Mr. Blackburne played eight games without sight of the board, displaying his well-known accuracy and rapidity in the performance of the wonderful feat. In one of the games the blindfold player allowed his opponent to repeat the moves of Morphy in the historical "Gambit Declined" played, in 1857, against Schulten. All went swimmingly for some fifteen moves, when suddenly Mr. Blackburne took it into his head to abandon the style of Schulten and to adopt that of Morphy; upon which his adversary, it is needless to say, had to accept the discarded rôle, and to experience the natural consequences. The full score of the tournament gives to—

	Won Games.		Won Games.
Pindar	5½	Gossip	2½
Gocher	5	Vulliamy	2½
De Soyres	5	Craske	2
Crooke	3	Cobbold	1½

The Game just referred to is the following:—(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.) BLACK (Mr. B.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. P to K B 4th P takes P

3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th

4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th

5. Kt to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd

6. K takes K B P takes Kt

7. B to Q B 4th (ch) K to K sq

This is the novelty. The move recommended by the authorities is P to Q 4th.

8. Q takes P K to K B 3rd

9. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K 2nd

10. P to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd

11. Kt to Q 5th Q to K 4th

12. Q to K B 3rd Kt takes Kt

13. B takes Kt Kt to Q B 3rd

14. P to Q B 3rd P to K R 4th

WHITE (Mr. T.) BLACK (Mr. B.)

15. B takes P Q to K B 3rd

16. R to K B sq B to K Kt 5th

17. Q to K Kt 3rd B to K 2nd

18. K to Q 2nd Q takes K R P

19. Q to K 3rd K to K B sq

20. K to B 2nd K to Q 2nd

21. P to Q 4th P to Q R 4th

22. B to K R 6th R takes R

23. R takes R R to K R sq

24. P to K Kt 3rd Q to R 7th (ch)

25. R to B 2nd Q to K Kt 8th

26. R to Q 2nd Q takes Q

27. B takes Q R to K B sq

28. P to K 5th B to K B 4th (ch)

29. K to Kt 3rd P to Q R 5th (ch), and White resigned.

GAME IN THE VIENNA TOURNEY.

A spirited Partie between Mr. ANDERSEN and Dr. FLEISSIG.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Dr. F.) BLACK (Mr. A.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

3. P to Q 4th P takes P

4. Kt takes P B to Q B 4th

5. B to K 3rd Q to K B 3rd

6. P to Q B 3rd P Kt to K 2nd

7. B to K 2nd P to Q 4th

8. B to K B 3rd P takes P

9. B takes P B to Q 2nd

10. Castles B to Q 3rd

11. Kt to Q 2nd Kt to K 4th

12. K Kt to K B 3rd K Kt to Q B 3rd

13. B to K Kt 5th Q to K 3rd

14. Kt takes Kt Kt takes Kt

15. P to K B 4th P to K R 3rd

A hazardous-looking move, though in reality a safe one.

16. B to K R 4th

If he had played P to K B 5th, Black would have given check with his Bishop, and then have moved the Queen out of danger.

16. Kt to Q 6th

Ingenious, and quite sound.

17. P to K B 5th Q to K 4th

WHITE (Dr. F.) BLACK (Mr. A.)

18. B to K Kt 3rd Q to Q B 4th (ch)

19. K to R sq B takes B

20. B takes Kt B to K 4th

21. Kt to Q B 4th Castles on Q side

22. P to Q Kt 4th Q to Q 4th

23. Kt takes B Q takes Kt

24. Q to K B 2nd K R to K sq

25. P to Q R 4th B to Q B 3rd

26. B to Q Kt 5th

Fearing, apparently, that Black would take his K Kt Pawn, checking; which, however, he could not do without imperiling the game. The offer to exchange Bishops was therefore unwise, and cost a Pawn.

26. B takes B

27. P takes B Q to Kt 4th, taking P

28. Q to Q R 2nd Q to K 7th

29. Q takes Q R P R to Q 7th

Mr. Andersen now finishes the game in admirable style.

30. Q to Q R 8th (ch) K to Q 2nd

31. Q takes P R to K 5th

32. R to K Kt sq R to K R 5th

33. Q R to K B sq Q to K 4th, and Black wins by force.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

At the meeting of the Astronomical Society, held yesterday week—Professor Cayley, F.R.S., in the chair—Sir George Biddell Airy, the Astronomer Royal, stated that five stations had been selected for the important observations on the ingress and egress of the planet Venus upon the Sun's limb in 1874.

In accordance with suggestions from Mr. De la Rue and Mr. Proctor, a photographic observation would be made in Northern India, for which purpose the necessary instruments had been sent out. Regarding Marquesas Island, he had some years ago made representations to the French Government. The war with Germany had interrupted the correspondence on the subject, but he still hoped for a revival. In the Sandwich group he had proposed to add two subsidiary stations. The chain of the Kerguelens extended over some fifty or sixty miles. There was a landing-place discovered by Captain Cook, called Christmas Harbour, which would answer well. The United States Government would probably take a station to the south-east of this, near Whisky Bay, on Herd's Island. He pointed out on an Admiralty chart the intended course of her Majesty's ship Challenger, observing that on leaving Bahia she had orders to go to the Kerguelen Islands in order to obtain information. If this information should fail to reach here before the setting out of the expeditions, it could be picked up at the Cape of Good Hope. But the determination of the most promising stations was not the only question at issue. The parts best suited for observation might, to all intents and purposes, be inaccessible; and, besides this, the consideration how the visitors were to live there was of no little importance. He and his colleagues were determined not to have a station devoid of anchorage or human inhabitants. As far as our present knowledge went, there was the one at Kerguelen, but not the others; while at Rodriguez the case was reversed. Nobody thought of going to Crozet Island or anywhere else where a boat was only able to get ashore about once a month. Besides the British stations, the United States would probably establish eight, France five, and Germany four. Regarding the staff of the expeditions, they were not quite so well prepared. If the Duke of Cambridge relaxed his orders, volunteers from the military service might come to join. At present the students of the Naval College and some private individuals, among them Father Perry, were the main resource. The volunteers were now undergoing a complicated drill at Greenwich Observatory; for it was necessary that everyone should have some knowledge of all that had to be done. The determination of longitude might in an emergency be postponed, but local time would have to be accurately established at every station. A transit instrument would be required at every place, and if any member possessed a portable one, its loan would be exceedingly welcome. Six equatorials were ready: the Cambridge Observatory had lent two, and Mr. De la Rue one telescope; but all these were subsidiary matters to the critical observations which had to be performed. He had constructed a model which he would be glad to show to any member at Greenwich before two o'clock in the morning. The Astronomer-Royal then explained the use of the double-image micrometer, after which no one would probably think of again proposing the use of the ordinary worm micrometer. The photographs would give a four-inch picture of the sun; the diameter of Venus would be about one thirtieth of that. He then explained Janssen's method of photographing by means of a rotating plate, not the entire, but only that portion of the disc where Venus would happen to be. He believed that by using dry collodion instead of the wet process, a number of hands might be saved.

Mr. De la Rue drew attention to an article in the last number of the association's monthly notices by Mr. Proctor, containing reflections on the conduct of those in official charge of the matter before them. The council expressed their regret that the article should have appeared, and threw the responsibility entirely upon the editor, who had never consulted them about it.

Lord Lindsay held, with the Astronomer-Royal, that the dry process would be advantageous. The other would involve the exposure of a man to noxious vapours during four hours.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A new Italian barque, the Filatore, of Genoa, 650 tons, bound from Bremerhaven to Cardiff, in ballast, ran on the Cross Sand, off the Norfolk coast, in the midst of the breakers, while the wind was blowing in squalls from the N.N.E., before daybreak on the 16th inst. She had all sails set at the time. In response to her signals of distress, the Caistor large life-boat, belonging to the National Institution, proceeded out, and found that the sea was breaking heavily over the stranded vessel, and that, prior to her arrival, the ship's boat had broken away with four men in it, who had been picked up by a steamer. At the request of the master, eleven of the crew of the life-boat went on board to try to save the ship, and the services of two steamers were also engaged; but all efforts in that direction were unavailing, and at last, after some hours had elapsed, she began to break up and fill with water as the tide flowed. The attention of those in the life-boat had, therefore, to be wholly directed to the rescue of the barque's crew and the beachmen who had boarded her. This was difficult and dangerous work, for the sea was now even heavier than ever, and came down on the life-boat thundering and foaming, wellnigh crushing the crew with its weight. The men from the ship had to drop more than twenty feet into the life-boat by means of ropes, and the boat was repeatedly dashed against the vessel's bow, till the stem of the life-boat was knocked out. The foreigners seeing this, were in great consternation; but, thanks to the valuable properties of the boat, she was able to continue her glorious work, and in about three quarters of an hour she was instrumental in saving all from the wreck, consisting of ten men, besides the beachmen.

Mrs. Chesney, the widow of the late General Chesney, the Indian traveller and projector of the Euphrates Valley Route, has been granted apartments in Hampton Court Palace, in addition to a pension of £100 per annum.

It is officially announced that the bill for the amalgamation of the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways will not be reintroduced in the coming Session, the companies having agreed to postpone it till 1875.

In our list of mayors, given last week, it was stated that Mr. P. E. Tillard was elected for Huntingdon and Mr. Bateman Brown for Godmanchester; whereas Mr. Brown was returned for Huntingdon, and Mr. Tillard for Godmanchester. The new Mayor of Droitwich is Mr. W. Nutt. Major Collins Lyon Mackenzie is Provost of Inverness.

Lord Wharnccliffe, on Thursday week, turned the first turf of a coal-field at West Carlton, about four miles from Barmley. The spot is close to the Midland line of railway from Leeds to Sheffield, and the extent of the ground, which is leased from his Lordship by the Yorkshire and Derbyshire Coal and Iron Company, is 1500 acres, the coal being of the first quality, nearly nine feet in thickness, and lying about 300 yards from the surface.

NORTH LONDON OR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL—ASSISTANCE IS URGENTLY NEEDED to meet current expenses, owing to the high price of provisions, fuel, and other hospital requisites. The reliable annual income is much below the ordinary expenditure. DONATIONS will be thankfully received by Edward Enfield, Esq., Treasurer, 19, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park; and at the Hospital.

HERBERT J. KELLY, R.N., Secretary.

COMPANION.—A Single Lady, aged Twenty-three, the daughter of a Colonel in the Army (not wholly dependent), is desirous of offering her services as a Companion to an Elderly Lady, or in a good Family, where she can be usefully occupied; and would not object to travel. Salary not to much as object as a good position. Satisfactory references can be given, and will be required. Answers may be addressed to Miss G. W., care of Messrs. Keynell and Son, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND. BANKERS to the GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND, the PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS OF AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, &c. Paid-up Capital, £600,000. Reserve Fund, £130,000. HEAD OFFICE—AUCKLAND. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES in VICTORIA (Australia)—Melbourne. In NEW ZEALAND—

Akaroa	Grahamstown	Napier	Roxburgh
Alexandra	Greenstone	Nelson	Stafford
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Christchurch	Invercargill	Palmerston	Waikouaiti
Clutha-Ferry	Kalapa	Pictou	Waitahuna
Comandore	Lawrence	Queenstown	Wanganui
Cromwell	Lytelton	Rangiora	Wellington
Dunedin	Marton	Riverbank	West Port
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This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places, and transacts every description of Banking Business connected with New Zealand and Australia on the most favourable terms. The London Office, need not be interested for fixed periods on terms which may be learned on application.

F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.
No. 50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

LOSS OF LIFE OR LIMB, with the consequent LOSS OF TIME AND MONEY, provided for by a policy of the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.** Office—64, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

NICE.—HOTEL DES ANGLAIS.—A First-Class Hotel, facing the sea, and under English Management. R. BAKER HAYS, Secretary.
80, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

THE PALMALL. This RESTAURANT is removed to more spacious and commodious premises, 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place (embracing the late Gallery of Illustration, which will be available for Regimental Dinners and similar parties). Entrance to Private Rooms in Carlton-street, adjacent. Open for Suppers, as before, under an exemption license.

THE VICTORIA WINE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE, 16, Mark-lane, London. FORTS AND SHERRIES .. 12s. CLARETS AND SAUTERNES .. 11s. STILL HOCKS .. 17s. MARSALA .. 17s. BRANDY, F.A.B. .. 17s. Full Price-List of 150 different qualities of Wines and Spirits on application. For the convenience of COUNTRY CUSTOMERS a single dozen or more of Wines or Spirits, assorted or not, will be sent to any Railway Station in England, BOTTLES, CASE, and CARRIAGE included, at an additional charge of 2s. per dozen on above prices. P.O.O. payable to W. W. Hughes.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale—29, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

HOOPER'S BRIGHTON SELTZER, 4s. per dozen. To be obtained of the principal Chemists and Wine Merchants. Wholesale Depot, 7, Pall-mall East, S.W.

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE (THE WORCESTERSHIRE). Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "the only good sauce," improves the appetite and aids digestion. Beware of imitations. Sold wholesale by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and retail by all Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES. The Original and Superior is only Manufactured by JOHN BURGESS and SON, 107, Strand (corner of Savoy-street), London. Established 1760.

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY. Use LIEBIG'S COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as "stock" for Beef-Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Gives fine flavour and great strength. Invariably adopted in households when fairly tried. Caution.—Genuine only with Baron Liebig's Facsimile across Label.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA. Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed all Cocoa with the excess of Fat extracted. Pronounced by the Faculty "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. In Air-Tight Tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Samples free by post. Cococatina & la Vanille at same prices.—H. Schweitzer and Co., 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

CHOCOLAT MENIER for BREAKFAST. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations. Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

CHOCOLAT MENIER for LUNCHEON. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations. Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

MENIER'S COCOA. Sold in ½ and 1 lb. packets and 1 lb. tins. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations. Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

MENIER'S ESSENCE OF COCOA. Sold in ½ and 1 lb. tins, 2s. per lb. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations. Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

MENIER'S CHOCOLAT POWDER, Plain and Vanilla flavour. Sold in ½ and 1 lb. Tins. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Beware of Imitations. Observe Trade Marks and Real Name.

CHOCOLAT MENIER defies all honest competition. Annual consumption exceeds 8,000,000 lb. AWARDED MEDAL at the VIENNA EXHIBITION. Observe Trade Marks and Real Name. Factory and Warehouse: Southwark-street and Worcester-street, Borough.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The "Medal for Progress" has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracac Cocoa.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA. The award of the "Medal for Progress" at the Vienna Exhibition is a fresh proof of the high position assigned to the firm by a competent Jury.

FRY'S CARACAC COCOA. "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard. "The caracac cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall. Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE (Limited), Wholesale Manufacturers of and Dealers in CHOCOLATE, COCOA, COFFEE (as in France), CONFECTIONERY, &c. Thirty Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded. Every Article warranted pure, of the best quality, and at the lowest possible prices. To be obtained of first-class Grocers, Confectioners, and others. Factories—Bermondsey New-road, London; and in Paris.

FURNISHING EXHIBITION.—Visitors to London should INSPECT the EXTENSIVE DISPLAY of DECORATIVE ARTICLES of every description for the complete furnishing of a House of any class, with a view to artistic taste combined with utility. The goods are conveniently arranged in separate departments, all communicating, and visitors are conducted through the spacious Show-Rooms and Galleries without the slightest opportunity to purchase. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, and 73, Hampstead-road (near Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street station). Establishment 1845. A detailed Catalogue, the best furnishing guide extant, post-free. The Establishment is visible from Tottenham-court-road. OETZMANN and CO.

ESTIMATES for HOUSE FURNISHING. OETZMANN and CO.'S System for Estimating the Cost of completely Furnishing a House of any class with every requisite surpasses any other method. See "A Guide to House Furnishing," sent post-free on application. All goods are very carefully packed free of charge. This system will be found the most advantageous to the purchaser.—OETZMANN and CO.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT. ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, handsomely carved Italian walnut-wood, covered in rich damask, from 8s.; superior ditto, in reps, pekinades, silks, brocatelle, &c., from 10s. to 50s.; Dining-Room Suites, in solid mahogany, 8s.; fine Spanish mahogany ditto, upholstered in best maroon leather, 14s.; handsome double-glazed Chimney Glasses, large size, 2s.; elegant Cabinets, in-aid bubland gilt moldings, from 2s. upwards; massive mahogany telescopic Dining Tables, from 22 1/2s. upwards; Chiffonnières, Sideboards, &c. Easy-Chairs, from 14s. 9d. upwards. An immense assortment to select from.—OETZMANN and CO.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS. &c.—A choice assortment, in neat and effective frames, various subjects, well chosen for Home Furnishing. Many of the paintings are by well-known artists of acknowledged merit, and name guaranteed.

OETZMANN and CO.'S BEDDING, manu- factured on the Premises. Work warranted. Only best materials used. Excellent mattresses, full size, 12s. 6d. upwards; Feather Beds, from 30s. upwards; Iron Bedsteads, from 6s. 6d.; superior Iron French Ditto, 15s. 9d.; Toilet Glasses, best plate, size of plate 16 by 12, 6s. 6d.; 3 ft. Mahogany Washstand, with marble top, 18s. 6d.; Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, &c.

OETZMANN and CO.'S PATENT MATTRESS, the "Compendium," requires no other Mattress, Palliase, or Bed to be used with it, and is at once the healthiest, softest, most economical and complete Bed extant. Descriptive Catalogues post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

CARPETS.—OETZMANN and CO. CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! Without exception the largest and best assortment in London to select from. O. and CO. have upwards of 150 pieces of Brussels, different patterns, now on show in their carpet window, besides an immense variety in the Show-Room. Members of Co-operative Supply Associations are invited to inspect our stock and compare prices.

MADRID STRIPED CURTAINS, all Wool. 3 yards long by 43 inches wide, 15s. per pair; 3 1/2 yards 17s. 6d.; 4 yards, 20s.; best Worsteds Damask Curtains, in green, crimson, or any self colour, plaited top, bordered all round with best embroidered silk lace, 3 yards long, by 51 inches wide, 25s. per pair; 3 1/2 yards, 30s.; 4 yards, 35s.; best reps ditto, 3 yards by 54 inches wide, 42s.; 3 1/2 yards, 50s.; 4 yards, 57s. 6d. Forwarded same day on receipt of order. One trial will insure recommendation. No common damask or reps used, sold, or advised. Descriptive Lists post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY DEPARTMENT.—Strong Bronzed Fenders, from 1s. 6d. each; ditto, circular ends, with standards, from 3s. 9d.; ditto, very handsome, some, 8s. 9d.; Fireirons from 1s. 6d. per set; handsome ditto, 4s. 9d. and 7s. 6d.; japanned oval Tea-Trays, 3s. 11d. per set of three, 16in., 24in., and 30in.; Teapots; warranted Table Cutlery, best Electro-plate (durability guaranteed); Coal Vases, Dish Covers, japanned Toilet Baths, Cans, &c.; Kitchen Ironmongery of every description; Mats, Matting, Brooms, Brushes, Pails, &c. OETZMANN and CO.

CHINA and GLASS DEPARTMENT. Superior cut-glass Tumblers, 3s. 9d. per dozen; Wines, 2s. 6d.; richly-ornate Decanters, 7s. 6d. per pair; Lustres, Vases (the 5s. pair of Vases are a marvel of cheapness and elegance), Marble and Gilt Canees of Stuffed Birds, Wax Flowers under glass shades, handsome China Flower Pots, Jardinières, &c.; China Tea Services, from 5s. 9d.; elegant ditto, 18s. 9d.; Ironstone China Dinner Services, in great variety of patterns, from 17s. 6d. upwards; Desert Services from 11s. 9d. Depot for Wedgwood and Co.'s celebrated Ware; also for best Worcester China. Handsome Toilet Sets, ewer, basin, &c., 5s. 11d. per set; superb ditto, 10s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, Hampstead road, three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway. All Goods sent carefully packed. A detailed Catalogue post-free on application. OETZMANN and CO.

MAPLE and CO.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—Five Thousand to select from. From 12s. to 30s. Handsome Brass Bedsteads, 5s. Bedding of every description manufactured on the premises, and all warranted.

FURNITURE.—MAPLE & CO.—Families who study economy with durability and elegance should visit this establishment before giving their orders. A Ten-roomed House furnished complete in twenty-four hours. An Illustrated Catalogue post-free.—145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.—100 Suites, of various designs, to select from, from 10s. for Suite complete. Bed-Room Suites, enamelled Siberian Ash, Satin-wood, Hungarian Ash, Oak, &c., from 15s.—MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road.

BED-ROOM SUITES in SOLID ASH, from 30s. to 50s. Bed-Room Suites in Black and Gold, very choice and handsome style, from 40s. to 80s. The largest assortment of Bed-Room Furniture in London to select from.

BED-ROOM SUITES in WHITE ENAMEL and Gold, very elegant and choice in design, from 40s. to 100s. Bed-Room Suites in Solid Ash, Medieval, real island, very handsome, 50s. to 100s.—MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-court-road.

BED-ROOM SUITES in Solid Ash, real ebony moldings, very handsome, from 60s. All Bedding is made on the premises, and warranted pure. Catalogues free. MAPLE and CO.

THE BEAUFORT BED-ROOM TOILET WARE, the greatest novelty of the day, new in shape and design; elegant, colours very choice. The Ware is manufactured expressly for Messrs. Maple and Co., price from 15s. 9d. to 5s. the Set. The Trade supplied.—MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-court-road.

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103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET. November, 1873. Madam.—Having bought for net cash the Stocks of the following Foreign Manufacturers exhibited in the VIENNA EXHIBITION, I shall sell the same at prices considerably under cost of production, on MONDAY, NOV. 24, and following Days. These extensive purchases represent the most excellent and highly-commended productions of the looms of ITALY, FRANCE, and AUSTRIA, which were pronounced by the Jury the grandest collections ever exhibited. Yours, very respectfully, PETER ROBINSON.

The Stock consists of SILKS, SATINS, and VELVETS, (to whom the Diploma of Honour was awarded), Claude Ponsou, of Lyons, Jaubert Andras and Co., of Lyons, J. Guinet, of Lyons. DRESSES OF STANDARD and NEW FABRICS, from C. G. Hornbostel and Co., of Vienna; Geipel and Jaeger, of Vienna. SHAWLS, WRAPS, and POLONAISES, from Hlavatsch and Jary, of Vienna; Trasca, Thorel, and Ratiouville, of Paris.

SILK POPLIN, VELVET, YOKOHAMA SERGE, CASHMERE, RUSSIAN POPLIN, and other COSTUMES and POLONAISES, in perfectly new styles and of great effect. PETER ROBINSON. Silkmercer to her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany and Prussia, Oxford-street, London.

SPECIAL SILK NOTICE. Black-and-Gold Ground Silks, with floral designs, 3s. 3/4d. per yard. Chêne Silks, suitable for Dinner Wear, 2s. 11/4d. per yard. Coloured Gros de Sues of the best manufacture, 3s. 9/4d. per yard. Grisaille Striped Silks, especially suitable for, 2s. 3/4d. per yard. The above special lots are unusually cheap. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

REGISTERED NOVELTY FOR LADIES' DRESSES. RUSSIAN CORDED POPLIN (Wool). A special purchase of this charming fabric, amounting to 1000 pieces, now ready, in all the new shades of Bronze, Violet des Alpes, Réséda, Navy, Ardoise, Grenat, Blue, &c., at 1s. 9d. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.—Patterns free.

ALSO, IN ALL THE ABOVE COLOURS, THE RUSSIAN POPLIN COSTUME, ready for Wear, £2 9s. 6d. to 3s., elegantly made, according to the latest Paris Models. Several hundred always in stock. At PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

FOR WINTER OR TRAVELLING DRESSES. RUSSIAN and INVERARY TWEEDS. In rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Réséda, Bronze, Violet des Alpes, &c., from 15s. 9d. to 35s. the Dress. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

FOR WINTER OR TRAVELLING DRESSES. SILK TERRY POPLIN. Popeline d'Hiver, Drap Vigogne, Drap d'Italie, and many other Novelties suitable for the present and approaching Season, 21s. to 45s. the Dress.

FOR WINTER DRESSES. YEDDO POPLIN.—ALL WOOL. A Special Purchase, amounting to upwards of 2000 pieces, of this charming fabric, beautifully soft, well adapted for the present and approaching season. 18s. 6d. the Dress (Patterns free), in Black and 48 shades of Colour. Specially prepared for PETER ROBINSON, 103, Oxford-street.

IN WHITE, BLACK, AND ALL COLOURS. VELVET—FINISHED VELVETEEN. Beautifully Soft Velvet Pile, Fast Black, and in Réséda, Bronze, Violet, Brown, Green, &c., 2s. 4d. to 4s. 9d. per yard, very wide. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

The "Leather" Make of Reversible YOKOHAMA SILK, in Winter Colours. This splendid novelty in White, Black, and all new Colours, including Clad d'Italie, Bleu du Shah, Violet des Alpes, Vert Oxide, Vert de Thé, Gris d'Argent, Ardoise Foncé, &c., is 46 in. wide, 38s. 6d. to 2 1/2s. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London. Patterns free.

FOR EVENING, DINNER, OR WALKING DRESSES. RICH JAPANESE SILKS. In White, Black, and forty-six Shades of Colour, including the new Réséda, Bronze, Vert de Thé, Violet des Alpes, Crème de la Crème, Cerise, Corail, &c., 28s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 4 1/2d. per yard. These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

TULLE, TABLATANE, MUSLIN, OR GRENADINE. MADE WEDDING and BALL DRESSES. Now ready, several hundred Robes, new Designs in White, Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 9d. to 200s. The "Ada," a most charming dress, with Fanier, Flounces, and ample trained Skirt, 1 guinea—a substantial box included. The Book of New Illustrations for this Season post-free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

PETER ROBINSON'S REGISTERED HOME-SPUN CHEVIOT SERGES, beautifully soft and warm, in all the New Mixtures, 25s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF FINE FRENCH MERINOES, in all the Colours, from 2s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per yard. Fancy Shirting Flannels (fast colours), 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d. per yd. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.—(Patterns free.)

WINTER FASHIONS. An immense and beautiful Stock of FUR-TRIMMED JACKETS in CLOTH, VELVET, and the new SEAL CLOTHS, ready for inspection. Prices range from 2s. to 200s. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

RUSSIAN FUR SEAL JACKETS, at Last Year's Prices. PETER ROBINSON still continues to sell his beautiful Fur Seal Jackets, both Plain and Trimmed Beaver, without any advance upon the prices of last season. The sizes are from 22 in. to 32 in. in depth, and the prices from 9s. to 30s.

WATERPROOF MANTLES, thoroughly Waterproofed, and in every way suitable for sea-side wear and for travelling, in a variety of New Shapes, and in all the New and Fashionable Tweeds, both in plain colours and all the favourite mixtures, 28s. 6d. to 50s.

The GUINEA WATERPROOF, with or without Sleeves, in all light, warm, and are very durable. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

500 VIENNA WRAPS, useful as a Shawl, Travelling-Rug, or covering for Couch, 21s. each. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

1000 BEAUTIFUL MANTLES, called "The Hyde Park," very suitable for Evening wear, 18s. 9d. each. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

BOOTH and FOX'S PATENT DOWN QUILTS, DOWN SKIRTS, and VESTS.—Warmth without weight. Elegance and economy. No cold can penetrate a Down Garment. Down Quilts have the warmth of three blankets and not the weight of one, and are very durable. Ladies' Down Skirts are light, warm, graceful, durable, and render crinolines superfluous. Highest medical testimonials. The only prize medals. All genuine articles bear the names and trade mark of Booth and Fox. Sold by Drapers and Upholsterers. Manufacturers, 61, Hatton-garden, London; Manchester, Cork, and Glasgow.

NEW GOODS FROM PARIS. PETER ROBINSON has now ready for inspection, at his MOURNING WAREHOUSE, a choice selection of very beautiful Mantles, Silk and Material Costumes, Polonaises, Millinery, Flowers, Confections, and Fashionable Novelties, which his Buyers have secured from the leading Houses. The Court Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

RUSSIAN SEAL FUR JACKETS. New Shapes, trimmed with a variety of Choice Furs, at moderate Prices. PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

A GOOD BLACK SILK for £3 10s. the Dress of 14 yards (Dégové's). PETER ROBINSON, 256, Regent-street, W. For a Pattern direct to Regent-street, as above.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE. Peter Robinson has now on Sale some very rich Black Silks purchased in Lyons very advantageously.

Excellent Black Gros Grains at 3s. 11d. to 5s. 9d. per yard, and Glaces 47s. to 89s. the Dress. And Superior and most en- at 6s. to 12s. 6d. per yard, during qualities 43s. to 47 1/2s. the Dress. Also Shades in Greys, Slaters, Mauves, White, &c., equally cheap. Address for Patterns as above.—256, Regent-street, London.

URGENT MOURNING. "ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM" MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price. SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, 25s. to 5s. trimmed crapes.

SUPERIOR CRAPE.—Special Qualities, that will not spot with rain, at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street.

FROM ROUBAIX.—New Goods for the Autumn Season, in Black and various novel textures, from 12s. 9d. the Dress upwards, at PETER ROBINSON'S, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

LEWIS and ALLENBY beg to announce that prior to the close of the year they will SELL their SURPLUS STOCK, in all departments, at greatly reduced prices, commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 24.

Lewis and Allenby are now giving their customers the full advantage of the fall in the price of silk. Five per cent discount for Cash payments. Regent-street and Conduit-street, London.

Established in Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine. BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS are invited to inspect, at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S Warehouse, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use. These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics before they are sent to the various workrooms. Lists, with Prices, on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO., Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

FRENCH TWILL FLANNELS.—The largest assortment of these beautiful Goods we are now offering, at 1s. 4 1/2d. per yard. Very soft and warm, brilliant colours, finest Saxony JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.—Patterns free.

WOOL SERGES EXTRAORDINARY. A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK now Selling at little more than half price. Beautiful Winter Colours, wide width. Price 7 1/2d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

VELVETEENS.—Very Rich Genoa Velvet. Pile, in the choicest shades of colour, very wide, all one price, 2s. 11 1/2d. per yard. Brilliant Black Velveteen, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per yard.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W. Patterns free.

LADIES' CORK-SOLED ELASTIC BOOTS, for Damp Weather, 24s. Velvet Slippers, with bows, 3s. 6d. THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, 6d. each. RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS, completely dyed in ten minutes without soiling the hands. Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

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